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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era BELL SMITH ABROAD .- PARIS.

DEAR FRIEND: After exhausting Havre, by staring at a very common church, amusing purselves with the narrow, rambling streets full of queer people—who acted as if not possessed of good sense—and queerer vehicles, pulled by one or three horses tandem, and for all the world resembling rheumatic alligators, mad with excitement—after admiring the peat little markets, we found ourselves possessed of an afternoon, and so determined to take the even-Paris would reach Rouen the next day, about ten o'clock, A. M.; so that we would be blessed with a night's rest and a glance at that ancient city. We found at our hotel the six bearers of despatches, and they, too, had made the most despatches, and they, do had made in each of Havre, and, in high disgust, were prepared to go on with us. Their opinions of this incorporated antiquity, variously expressed, happily were not understood by its ancient burghers; otherwise, their official dignity might not have otherwise, their official dignity might not have been respected. What most astonished and annoyed our friends was, to find, as they expressed it, that the stupidities could not understand their own language. Two of the diplomatic corps had addressed themselves to the labor of obtaining a knowledge of French, and, indeed, during the long voyage of the Franklin they had devoted considerable time to investigate and some considerable time to investigate the state of the st ating and acquiring that elegant and somewhat complicated tongue. They were pre-pared, so we were assured, to act as interpreters on all occasions; but, strange to say, these Havreens had such a wretched patois they could not be understood at all, even when assisted by the most energetic pantomime.

The country between Havre and Paris ap-

peared to me a continuous garden—so delicious in its golden fields, green hills, and cool dells effect of contrast between ship-board and the first sight of the blessed country. I suppose the districts I ran through are carefully cultivated and very beautiful, but not a beauty such as I really am enraptured over. I have now a recollection of Nature somewhat too closely cropped, too closely ploughed upon, and save, indeed, that she had heaved up hills and sent the water sparkling beyond control, the whole resembled, fearfully strong, the Dutch gardens about Cincinnati. My own, my native land, with its inland sees great forcests and alwaysing. with its inland seas, great forests, and plunging cataracts, has all that I dream over and love of

the picturesque and beautiful.
We arrived in Rouen about dark, and, having neglected to learn the name of some good hotel, had a nice time at the station-house. The six bearers of despatches had opinions, and were loud in expressing them; but as no two were the same, and each positive in his own, we had the promise of an exciting debate. Our conduct was absurd in the extreme. We our conduct was absurd in the extreme. We would all crowd into an omnibus, apparently unanimous; then, suddenly, at the suggestion of some one, all rush out again, to another, greatly to the astonishment and indignation of other passengers and Rouen inhabitants. We were about, vociferously, to get out of the third, when the vehicle drove off—not with all of us, however. The bearer of despatches to the Legation at Berlin fell from the steps, with the declaration that he would not be taken to such

declaration that he would not be taken to such a den. But, upon second thoughts and a hard run, that dignitary joined us again.

The Hotel d'Angleterre is good; that is, we had comfortable beds, in rooms not quite at an exhausting height; meals so so, and the landlord did not ask us for all the money we had. I may do the place injustice; but, the night I passed under its roof was wretched. The fatigue and excitement of the day were too much for me, and, after resting five minutes, I found it impossible to move. After supper, I hastened to bed, thinking quiet was all I needed. I was too tired to sleep, too sick, indeed; and hour after hour I watched the night steal drearily away. Hotel d'Angleterre is on the quay, and after hour I watched the night steal drearily away. Hotel d'Angleterre is on the quay, and on the quay the citizens of Rouen, male and female, are pleased to promenade. I heard, until midnight, the continuous tramp-tramp, mingled with voluble chatterings, until I was nearly mad, and so earnestly prayed for quiet. Quiet came at last, and seemed the worse. The slightest noise—the shorting of a deet the state of the stat Quiet came at last, and seemed the worse. The slightest noise—the shutting of a door, the step in the hall—sounded to me like thunder; and, when sleep at last came in cat-naps, I felt the bed roll under me, and the great room shake, with memories of the ocean. I really slept about daylight, and was awakened at eight with the intelligence that we must set out immediately, in search of the ancient cathedral. I could not, and arranged with D. to let me meet the party at the depot. The party had two hours, after rising, to look at the cathedral. One of these was lost in waiting for breakfast, engaging carriages, seeing to the luggage, paying bills; and at nine the sight-hunters set out. We met at the station-house, five minutes before the train from Havre rolled in. D. and the diplomatic circle were, as usual, in an excited state of the survey of the state of the circle were, as usual, in an excited state of the survey of the state of the circle were, as usual, in an excited state of the survey of the survey of the circle were, as usual, in an excited state of the survey of the survey of the circle were, as usual, in an excited state of the survey of

the diplomatic circle were, as usual, in an excited state of indignation. A merry twinkle about Lucy's eyes revealed the fact that there cited state of indignation. A merry twinkle about Lucy's eyes revealed the fact that there was something unheard, worth relating. I in vain questioned the gentlemen—they evaded, so as to make me none the wiser. Their efforts at concealment were decidedly dipolomatic. At last, out came the fact. To use their own phraseology, "The American people had been sold." After an hour's violent exertion, much expostulation, and attempts at an understanding, they had left Rouen without seeing anything. Lucy afterwards gave me a very amusing account of the morning's adventure, which the officials, together with D., gravely admitted, with a protest at intervals. They had engaged two carriages, and, after many speeches and some pantomime, with the drivers in search of the cathedral—the cathedral old as the hills and worthy a sea-voyage to behold—they rode quite a distance, and at last halted before a very beautiful building, but of yesterday build, undoubtedly. Our friends refused, positively, to enter the church, and, surrounding the drivers, expostulated and explained. The visiters talked, the drivers talked, several by-standers in uniform and blouses, soldiers and citizens talked as lond extends.

by the discovery that they had but twenty minutes before the arrival of the cars. They probably would have ended the discussion by pounding the drivers, had not that rare bird, a good-natured Englishman, come to the rescue, staring that the drivers asserted that the landlord of Hotel d'Angleterre had requested them to drive to these points, and they had taken them in their order, so as to save time, but were now ready to drive to whatever place the gentlemen might request. This was clear enough, and would have ended all difficulties at once; but Mr. —, who had heard from some source that in Rouen might be seen a famous monument to the Maid of Orleans, insisted, that as the time was not sufficient to justify an attempt at the cathedral, they should devote it to seeing the monument. Some seconded this proposition, others opposed; and so five minutes of their precious time were lost. At last, the majority decided for the monument, and away they all went.

The saddest disappointment was the last. The centlemen in search of startling antiquis

The saddest disappointment was the last mappy with its farm-houses and villages, so place the defect of including men who are only winding reads, and shady avenues, that seemed flying by railroad through "As you like than a baronetey. However, the corporative affected me are if the investagate and laughed like a child, explaining, "Seautiful France—sunny France—land of purple grapes and romance," and longed to row patch of flower-encircled sunlight. But, looks forever in some patch of flower-encircled sunlight. But, looks means and read the row was as a varietion and splanning the first phase of the territorial passes of the entire that the king should ultimately decide in ecoles and sunpart to it fresh vitality, though it labors to the Atlantic and Patient on in the 33d of Henry the 63th, and estimate the defect of including men who are only altitude and passes and bibbops should be regarded as proma and bibbops should be regarded as planting or a stream of the correct of a read of the stream of the state of the Atlantic and spiritual appeals; that the king should ultimately decide in ecolic flowing or impacts to it fresh vitality, though it labors to it for the doctors, in the crumblishes and bibbops should be regarded as part of the Atlantic and Patients on in the 33d of Henry the 63th, and that the base of the terms of the Atlantic and Patients on the 43th that the Atlantic and Patients on the 43th that the Atlantic and Patients on the 43th that the king should ultimately decide in ecolic free the defect of including men who are only altered as part of the Atlantic and spiritual appeals; that the high should ultimately decide in ecolic free the defect of including men who are only altered as part of the Atlantic and Patients on the Atlantic and Patients of the Atlantic and Patients on the Atlantic and spiritual appeals; that the the defect of including men who are only altered as part of the Atlantic and spiritual appeals; that the the defect of men and bibleops should be regarded as part of the Atlantic an

For the National Era.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND .- NO. 1. Of all the privileged orders of modern Europe, the aristocracy of England have best preserved the compactness and unity of their corporative organization. They have survived convulsions which have trampled crowns and coronets in the dust. Traditions, which have more force with the ignorant than logic, have shed lustre over their agreement titles though with lustre over their ancient titles, though, with very few exceptions, the present possessors of those titles are of a totally different race and lineage from those on whom they were originally conferred. The Peerage of England is no exclusive body, as were the nobles of Venice inscribed in the Golden Book. In its ranks are

soldiers and sailors, lawyers and merchants.
The constant infusion of new blood is always imparting to it fresh vitality, though it labors under the defect of including men who are only illustrious by their contributions to art and

nominal—a lay subsidy contributing about £70,000, and a clerical one £20,000.

The kings, however, had the power of RE-SUMPTION, in their feudal character as lords sumption, in their feudal character as lords paramount over the whole territory, and as trustees for the great body of the people—a power frequently abused, and which led to many commotions between the crown and the barons. The kings could cancel grants made in former reigns, or even in their own reigns; and this prerogative they frequently exercised, either to reduce the influence of such nobles as they deemed too wealthy, or through compulsion of Parliament. In fact, for a long period, all estates were held to be conditional, albeit in a certain sense hereditary; and the idea attached to private property was very different tached to private property was very different from what it is in our days. So little security existed, that private contracts, marriage settlements, and even sales upon a valuable consideration, were set aside by these acts of resumption in the 33d of Henry the Sixth, and extend-

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but the clergy annexed to their oath of allegiance a clause to the effect that they were only bound to allegiance so long as the king defended the ecclesiastical privileges and discipline of the church. But on a fray taking place between the Earl of Brittany and the Bishop of Salisbury, the king seized the latter, put him in prison, and demanded the keys of his castles. It was in this reign that the church obtained for its members that immunity called Benefit of Clergy, by which a person who could read escaped the penalties attached to the perpetration of crime. In a short time, more than a hundred murders were committed by men in holy orders, with impunity, and the bishops openly gloried in their privilege. Henry II took bold measures to curb the insolence of the spiritual aristocracy, in which he was assisted by the temporal nobility, and the constitutions ordered, that clerges are transpired to the constitutions or clerges. passed. Those constitutions ordered, that clergymen accused of any crime should be tried in the civil courts; that laymen should not be by the testimony of respectable witnesses; that the king should ultimately decide in ec-

sound.

But who can define the dear word? I never, before the little incident above related, realized the difficulty of telling, in the words of any lanthe difficulty of telling, in the words of any language, what home is.

"It is the place where people stay, my dear!" was the response I once heard rather impatiently given by a mother to an inquiring child leaning on her lap, who had been teasing her as to the whereabouts of a favorite playmate's home, and wished, as bright children generally do, to explore the subject throughout the labyrinth of its whys and wherefores.

do, to explore the subject throughout the labyrinth of its whys and wherefores.

"The place where people stay." It sounds plausibly, and it satisfied the child-questioner for the hour. But is it a synonym of Home?

Ask the orphan apprentice girl, sitting in her dreary corner, stitching sighs into the embroidered velvet of her mistress's wardrobe. Ask the over-tasked slave, in his unshared hovel. Ask the prisoner, in his dark, damp cell. Ask the bed-ridden pauper, in the poor-house. Ask the outcast, in the crumbling city garret. Are these homes?

Can a boarding-house, however quiet and comfortable its arrangements, be a home? It

we cannot feel too fervently, we cannot work too earnestly, we cannot love too well. Look-ing, through all that has been created, to the Creator who has given, we can beautify these homes of Earth, cherish these hearts that our Father has lent to hallow them; and so prepare, with firmer step and stronger trust, to cross the mist-veiled river that rolls between

THE RIVAL OCEAN STEAMERS.

LONDON, October, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

It was, and is yet, a question in the minds of many who cross the Atlantic, whether the Cunard or Collins steamers are the best sea-beats; in other words, which are best adapted to encounter the "heavy weather" of winter, and afford the most comfort to passengers. Being somewhat acquainted with nautical affairs, I accompanied a celebrated ship-builder to view the Atlantic and Pacific while on the stocks.

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ter top were undergoing a process under the mallet and caulking iron, which tells the tale if a ship's troubles.

The fact was, the Arabia had not breadth of the cause we advocate, and of approbation of

" under the enormous pressure of stea upon her, having no floor to sustain he self. She has undergone several alteration one of which was additional thick strakes her bends, with which it is hoped she will perm the desired duty—beat any of the Colline. Nautical men well know, that with su defects of enastruction—want of beam, and too much dead-rise on the floor—no bilge hampers can effect a remedy. A gentleman, who came passenger by her on this tub voyage, told me he would about as soon have crossed in a shower bath, as far as comfort was concerned.

Of the fare and attendance on board the Collins line, it would be needless to speak. And yet, notwithstanding the sumptous fare, which has been so often described by foreign.

which has been so often described by foreign ers in terms of admiration, there are Ameri ans fastidious enough to grumble over it. he fare on a Collins steamer, cannot be satisfied at the St. Nicholas, nor the Astor. Once line cannot boast much over the Astor. One time cannot boast much over the other in this respect; but, as it was my intention to speak only of their relative qualities for heavy weather, I will say nothing further upon that score, nor shall I pay any compliments to the captains, for their courteous attention to passentials. tains, for their courteous attention to passengers—they are paid to be courteous and attentive, and compliments for doing their duty have become much too cheap of late.

Americans should feel proud of such noble

specimens of marine architecture as the Col-lios steamships are. Their mercantile marine attracts the admiration of the world; and when, in foreign countries, taunted by foreign ers about almost everything that is American they can turn to their mercantile marine wit feelings of pride and defiance. A.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE. NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The California papers received by the latest arrivals from the Pacific are considerably taken up with announcements of the arrival of John Mitchell, the elequent Irish Patriot, as John Mitchell, the elequent Irish Patriot, as the last of the refugees from the great British prison house, his reception, the mode and means of his escape, &c. This is all natural and well enough. Mitchell bore himself nobly during the rebellion of Young Ireland party and his subsequent trial for high treason. His speech before the court was, in some of its passages, a very model of elements. ges, a very model of eloquence, scarcely, his compeers so nobly essayed to write in their own patriotic blood, and they are destined to find a place among the foreign and they are destined to states. It failed then; but the great changes official influence against my (Guthrie's) elections. I hope his bearing on our shores may give no contradiction to his career at his last home. I feel the more anxious on this point, because of e mortification, almost amounting to disgust, which his immediate predecessor, O'Don-ohue, has created by his bearing in this country, since his reception in the

events, can think that I am unde events, can think that I am undersevedly cen-sorious in my allusion. It was well understood that, at the reception meeting in this city, O'Donohue was so "excited" as the papers had it, after the wine-bibling operations of that jubilant occasion, as to be scarcely capable of making a becoming reply. All this might have found a veil of charity, however transparent, in the peculiar circumstances; but, when he was subsequently found at Boston in with his very entertainere, and even to take the incipient steps of a violation of the laws of his new home incurred by that duellistic affair of his with the chairman of the meeting, my on was, I confess, sorely tried! course of conduct attempted by a refugee stranger, in defiance of not only the laws of the State, but also of the pacific public sentiment of New England, could only have escaped the severest popular indignation, under the cover of compassion for the man personal, and the ludicrousness of such imported bravado as he exhibited. We find this same "exile of Erin," at a later and very recent date, so much "excited" at a meeting of Irishmen in Baltimore, and so abusive in his language, that the chairman felt it to be his duty to silence

Don't suppose I have forgotten the topic of formation on the question of leading interest to your readers generally—the Free Democrat-ic vote. Hence we can get light on everything else, almost, but that. I shall therefore not

and consequently more obliging.

In absence of anything specially encouraging as to the great Anti-Slavery issue in thi State, unless we except the lamentation of Herald, that the State has gone into the h of the "Seward Free Soil party," we have use to encourage the friends of general progrethe already apparent triumph of the M Law centiment throughout the State, while this city the movement in behalf of munic reform has been followed by results quit favorable as observant people anticipated.

this year have been somewhat delayed, but we hope the increased activity of cur friends may make amends for this. Whether we are to be the improvements we contemplate, depends upon them. After all, there is something in the prompt and liberal responses to our appea we value even more than the "material aid,"

TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA

Single copy, one year Three copies, one year Five copies, one year Ten copies, one year Single copy, six months Ten copies, eix months

r humble efforts.

isapprehension of Mr. Herbert, the second naper of the Saxon Serf arrived too late for ertion in this week's Era. It will appear ext week

THE ORGANIZATION OF NEBRASKA.

In the beginning of our career as an independent nation, it was thought by some that it would be well to limit our population by the Alleghany mountains; and even after Western enterprise had broken over these ramparts, our most enlightened statesmen were disposed to regard the Mississippi as our boundary for ages. Fifty years have passed, and the Misissippi on both sides is lined with well-organized States, and we have planted a new empire on the Pacific. Not the Alleghany range, not the Mississippi river, not the Rocky Mountains, have been able to stay the march of our opulation, the vanguard of which, having aken possession of the shores of another ocean, is already meditating a descent upon its island treasures. The Government, too wise to attempt

to arrest this inevitable progress, has sought rather to promote and regulate it, by organizing its new territories, extinguishing the Indian titles, protecting as far as it could the Indian tribes, and keeping our pioneers within the influences of civilization. This policy has proved successful: the wilderness has become a Territory, the Territory, a State, and the civilination of the old States has taken possession of

the new. In pursuance of this line of policy, some eight years ago an attempt was made for the organization, under a Territorial Government, of that vast tract of country lying between the western borders of Iowa and Missouri and the base of the Rocky Mountains, capable at some futhere, the importance of binding it in closer bonds with the States on the Atlantic seaboard | this account." He proceeds: and in the Mississippi valley, and the necessity of a national highway across the continent, for the purposes of Trade and Travel between the two great sections of the Union, peremptorily call for the revival and immediate execution of this project. That country ought to be opened

to settlement at once. There ought to be a continuous civilization from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. No wilderness should divide the two extremes of our empire. Already adenturous pioneers have erected their rude habitations along its water-courses, and thou sands more await only the action of Congress, to enable them to obtain good titles. A few months ago, we gave a detailed acount of the bill for organizing a Territorial Government, which passed the House last win-

ter, and was lost in the Senate in consequence of the narrow sectionalisms of Southern Sena-tors. In both Houses it had to contend chiefly against slaveholding opposition. The whole of the territory proposed to be organized lies north of 36 deg. 30 min., being exempted expressly from Slavery by the Missouri Compromis 1820, and slaveholders are in no hurry to promote its settlement and consequent organization tion into free States. Senator Atchison, identified with the faction of the Missouri Democracy which had sympathized with Mr. Calhoun and his disciples, was of course bitterly hostile to the movement. He is a Western man, and, as such, he might naturally be expected to favor it; but he has interests and sympathies beyond his State. He has been repeatedly flattered by being elected President pro tem. of the Senate, by the aid of ultra Southern Senators, and at last was elected permanent President, without any special qualification for the post, if we except his hostility to Mr. Benton, who had fallen under the ban of the extreme Pro-Slavery party. He did what he could to prevent the introduction of the Nebraska bill, and when at last it was forced upon the attention of the Senate, he explained his previous opposition to it and the reasons which would constrain him, against his inclinations, to give it

his vote:

"I had two objections to it. One was, that the Indian title in that territory had not been extinguished, or at least a very small portion of it had been; another was, the Missouri Compromise, or, as it is commonly called, the Slavery restriction. It was my opinion at that time—and I am not now very clear on that subject—that the law of Congress, when the State of Missouri was admitted into the Union, excluding Slavery from the Territory of Louisiana north of 36 deg. 30 min., would be enforced in that Territory, unless it was specially rescinded. and whether that law was in accordance with the Constitution of the United States or not, it would do its work, and that work would be to preclude slaveholders from going into that Territory. But when I came to look into that question, I found that there was no prospect, no hope, of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, excluding Slavery from that Territory. Now, eir, I am free to admit, that at this moment, at this hour, and for-all time to come, I should oppose the organization or the settlement of that Territory, unless my constituents and the constituents of the whole South—of the slave States of the Union—could go into it upon the States of the Union—could go into it upon the states of the whole South—of the slave states of the Union—could go into it upon the

hope the increased activity of cur friends may from him was an announcement, duly heralded in the Washington papers, that owing to the the loser by the enlargement of the Era and ettling in the country, the Indiana were aroused on any reasonable terms. An opinion was volunteered against the right of the whites to settle in the country, and that the only way to facilitate the organization of a Territorial Government was, to stop agitating the question, and wait patiently. This was precisely the policy of the foes of the bill in Congress, and we apprehend Mr. Manypenny was so admon-ished by Mr. Atchison and his friends; for, as it turned out, the announcement of the Commissioner was rather premature—there was no great opposition among the Indians to a relinquishment of their titles. Some of the wild Insustain it. dians dreaded the approach of the "squatters

> The Industrial Luminary, published Parkeville, in sight of the Indians, says:

but the great majority of the civilized tribes

were anxious for the formation of a Territorial

"We are looking every day for Mr. Many penny, chief of the Indian Bureau. He was to have started from Washington some days ago We learn from intelligent men from the Shaw nee nation, that they are willing to sell the southern portion of their territory at a reason able price, and let the white man, as they say gee-haw with the plough in their prairies The Delawares are willing to sell a larg ortion of their territory. Some of the Delevares have selected a fine tract of countr west of the mountains, on the Colorado, which they wish to settle, and perhaps

alance would become citizens. emigrate, as well as Americans.
"The Wyandots wish to bear Wyandots wish to become citizen deed, we learn that most of the tribes won sell a portion of their territory. Some wish to emigrate to better hunting grounds; while the ligious and more civilized portion, who have farms and churches, might wish to remain and become citizens. The question of Slaver presents the great obstacle to most mind

It seems, then, that the agitation of the question had not prejudiced the minds of the Indians to any considerable extent-that the great majority of them were anxious to sell uch of their lands as they did not need-and that they were anxious for the organization of the Territory. How happened it that Mr. Manypenny was so egregiously deceived, and that he made no treaty with tribes so favorably isposed? Mr. Guthrie, the delegate from the settlers in Nebraska to the last Congress, in a letter to the Missouri Democrat, makes certain statements, reflecting very severely on Mr. Manypenny. He states that the Commi "visited many of the tribes, but did not make nor attempt to make, a single treaty"-that coast the rapid growth of American empire rie) was endeavoring to force laws over them. and that my opponent was opposed to me on

"He ordered a barbecue to be prepared for them on the day of the election. This course, to insure a full attendance. Now, al votes, for these people have no right whatever to vote. They have declared they would not become citizens, and, of course, can have no voice in the establishment of a Government unler which they refuse to live." Mr. Guthrie evidently writes under great

scitement, and some of his charges against Mr. Manypenny appear so incredible that we orbear to repeat them; but it would certainly appear that the Commissioner sympathized with Mr. Atchison and his friends, and threw his influence against Mr. Guthrie and those who favored the immediate organization of the Cerritory. What Mr. Manypenny, a citizen f Ohio, could find among the opponents of free Cerritory to enlist his sympathies in their hehalf, we cannot understand. If we are to udge from the statements of leading journals n Missouri, they are real emissaries of Slavery, laboring for its interests. The Missouri Demo-crat is very full and explicit on this point, and ve commend to the attention of the public the following article from that paper:

The article from the Luminary puts its finger in the right place when it says, "the question of slavery presents the great obstacle to most minds." Certainly it does, and that is known to everybody that has heard Atchison, Phelps, and the nullification agents, on the subprices, and the number of agents, on the sub-ject. They all oppose the territory on account of the Compromise of 1820. They all deny the power of Congress to legislate upon slavery in territories; they all declare there shall be no territory organized until the Compromise of 1820 is repealed, which they know will be never done, nor even any attempt made to do it; and that comes to Manypenny's conclusion of "indefinitely." We gave some time ago some extracts from a speech of one of these nullifying agents, his name Whitfield, to which he prefixed "General" since he crossed the

me would damn anything with which it was sonnected; and we now republish the same, as a specimen of nullification Indian agents:

"On the question of the passage of all the resolutions together, General Whitfield, Agent of the Pottawatomies, spoke at some length. He thought this convention premature; treaties ought to be made first with the Indian; that the settler would intrude on the Indian' land. He gave an instance in Minnesota and. He gave an instance in Minnesota, where the settler, when the military came to remove him, would stand in the door and say, there is my little field, here is my cabin, here are my wife and children; you can take my dead body away, but you cannot drive me away. The arm of the military was powerless. He did not think settlers had a right to come into the territory only on small patches, here and there. He was favorable to a central route

set and known; they could have their own lands within their own bounds, same as at present, and do with it as they pleased, or come under the laws of the United States. It was over the large bodies of land not ceded to the Indian that we wished to extend territorial laws; the leading Wyandots were anxious to have territorial law extended over them, as

The state of the s

in the late Congress had few friends, that Mr. Hell and Col. Benton used untiring exertions to carry it through; that Nebraska owed them a debt of gratitude; he wanted this convention to take a stand above personal prejudice; where should we lock for friends, if we prove ungrateful, and refuse to acknowledge meritorious services.

vice. "The friends of the resolution appeared ustain it.
"General Whitfield moved to strike out the

What an illustration we have here, of the restless, determined, unscrupulous antagonism is the surest passport to political preferment! of Slavery to Freedom. The settled policy of this Government—to promote the settle the public lands by the organization of Territorial Government, a policy still more important in this case, in view of the necessity of estabishing continuous settlements between the Mississippi States and our Pacific empire-is to be checked until Slavery can contrive means to break down the restriction which has consecrated Nebraska to Freedom, or shall have nursed into life some slaveholding Territoy, the organization of which shall counterlance that accession to the power of the free States. Thus, everywhere, this accused system is working mischief, introducing discord, clogging the wheels of progress, holding back the

free States to the snail-pace movements of the States on whose energies it squats like an in-

ABOLITIONISM ABOLISHED-THE DIFFERENCE "Abolitionism Abolished," is the title of a which the "organ" says that "political Free-Soilism, or Abolitionism" in 1848 had made such inroads upon both the great parties, that they were in imminent danger of becoming nationalized-that this fact alarmed moderate men at the North, and so aroused the South, as to lead to the adoption of the Compromise, which, being agreed to by the masses f both sections, relieved the Union from peril. Many Whigs and some Democrats opposed this great measure of pacification, depriving it of a mere party character, and further efforts became necessary to secure it unanimous support. In this work the Democratic party and its election of Franklin Pierce, it completely nationalized itself, purging itself from sectional taint, and abolishing political Free-Soilism. To confirm this signal triumph, has been and is the mission of the Administration.

Let us understand the full import and bearngs of this claim. The question before the ountry in 1848, 1849, 1850, was, Shall the Cerritories acquired from Mexico, exempt by their local law from Slavery, be preserved free, by positive enactment of Congress? The affirmative of this was the "Wilmot Proviso," which, in declaring it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in those Territories asserted the right and expediency of such a exercise of power. This was "Political Free-Soilism," and it was the ground taken by nine tenths of the People of the Northern States. This Wilmot Proviso policy was solemnly affirmed by the Legislatures of fourteen nonslaveholding States, and one slaveholding: the Legislature of Iowa was the single exception among the free State Legislatures.

This was the aspect presented by Political Free-Soilism at the period named-and such was the array of the non-slaveholding States in its support. Slaveholders united against it Some denied the constitutionality of the Proviso: some, waiving this point, condemned it on grounds of policy; some maintained that by the single act of acquiring the Territories. the Constitution of the United States was ex tended over them, setting aside the local law, which prohibited Slavery; some insisted that to put the right of the slaveholder to carry his slaves into them beyond doubt, Congress ought, by positive enactment, to abrogate such

law: all united to put down Free-Soilism. We recollect the result of the conflict. The settlers in California, that portion of our new equisition most inviting to slaveholders, decided the question, so far as they were concerned, by organizing a State Government excluding Slavery, and demanding admission nto the Union. A Compromise was soon nanufactured, by which the question was adjusted, without the definitive settlement of any principle at issue. Nothing was affirmed in regard to the constitutionality or expediency of the Wilmot Proviso; nothing, in regard to the validity of the Anti-Slavery lex loci, or the rights of the slaveholders, under the Constitution, in the Territories. California was admitted on the ground of precedent, and, because it had never been denied, that the People of a Territory organizing a State Govern-ment had a right to decide the question of Slavery for themselves. The Territories of New Mexico and Utah were organized without any reference to the question at all; and a provision was adopted, that thereafter a State applying for admission into the Union, should be admitted with or without Slavery, as it might

The conflict on the Territorial question hav ing been thus arranged, without the settle-ment of any principle, there was a lull of ex-citement, not because of a change of views in the parties to the controversy, but simply be-cause the immediate issues between them were lecided, and no expectation remained of a re-

gers, to heal divisions, to allay animosities generated by the late conflict, and to effect na-tional reorganization. Hence the resolves of the two Conventions at Baltimore, affirming

The measure was popular in Missouri—Gen. Atchison knew that his constituents would hold him inexcusable if her persisted in his opposition to it—hence the change of his position.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1865.

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Look out fir your Bills!

Look out fir your Bills!

Look out fir your Bills!

OUR ARNUAL LETTER.

Look out fir your Bills!

Look out fir your Bills!

OUR ARNUAL LETTER.

Look out fir your charge of the point. Let it not be overlooked. Nearly our entire little senergy. But the opponents of the print, for the point, Let it not be overlooked. Nearly our entire little senergy. But the opponents of the fire section, he was of opened to again be renewed by any fault of their 2? Diction for sealing years of separately for position. The motion to take up the bill was laid upon the table, by a vot of twenty-three to seven the point of the proper little and the first of the point. Let it not be overlooked. Nearly our entire little must renew between this years have been commented to do all in their power to obstruct this years have been commented to do all in their powers to obstruct this years have been commented to do all in their powers to obstruct this years have been commented to do all in their powers to obstruct this years have been commented to do all in their powers to obstruct this years have been commented to do all in their powers to obstruct this years have been commented to do all in their powers to obstruct this years have been commented to do all in their powers to obstruct this years have been commented to do all in their powers to do all matters in his oovercition; he was opposed to furnishing and holy in the comments which the secti Union claims that it was, by the Compror

on which they honestly acted in 1848, as heresies, which received a death-blow in the Compromise; which have since been utterly extinguished by the Democratic party; of which
the Northern People should be ashamed; for
which repentance in sackcloth and ashes
should be exacted. But the views of the slaveholders of the South, who were plotting to
extend Slavery, who were conspiring to bring nishing a hobby for any man to ride on; he had voted against the resolutions when taken altogether, on this account; thought the insertion of those names would prejudice their interests; that it was bad policy, to say the least.

"General Whitfield was also opposed to the resolution; he did not want the railroad or Nebraska bill to 'tout any man through, or any about a dissolution of the Union, who declared the resolution of the Union, who declar their purpose to resist the admission of a State into the Union, because it had resolved to preserve itself free, who insisted that the lex loci against Slavery in the Territories, ought to be abolished-are all very proper and natural They are not to be named as heresic be mentioned by way of reproach-no repentance is to be exacted for them. Oh, no!-the more ultra and violent slaveholders were in pressing such views, the greater their claims now to the respect of the "organ" and the consideration of the Administration. Extreme third resolution, and offered the following:

"Resolved, That this convention is in favor of a central railroad from the Mississippi to be held as a disqualification for office; but exopinions in favor of Liberty, or a conspicuo position in 1848 in political Free-Soilism, is treme opinions in favor of Slavery, or preeminence in 1848 in Slavery Propagandisr Such is the odious, insulting discrimination made by the "organ" and the Administra-

tion. But the indignation we feel at this outrageous discrimination is more than equalled by the contempt we cherish for that craven spirit among Northern politicians that submits to it. Do you ever see a Southern man trying to skulk the responsibility of any opinions he may have held in 1848 or 1850? Do you hear Southern politicians explaining and disclaiming, mystifying and apologizing, in relation to what they said, or did, or attempted to do, in the controversy on the Territorial question? No! Whatever position they held then, they now boldly avow and justify. Explana- itself to a negative. If the Church of Rome be tions, discleimers, apologies, are reserved for your Northern politician. He is a Peter in any form of belief pronounced by it heretical the Judgment Hall, and would deny his faith but it is bound to suppress it by all the means thrice, with cursing and swearing, rather than at its disposal. The Shepherd of the Valley, a dare the frown of Power. He has lost the Catholic paper of the West, states the case God-given faculty of standing erect, and it has frankly: God-given faculty of standing erect, and it has become with him a second nature to bow his neck to the yoke, and his back to bear, whatever his masters may choose to put upon him. The worst of it is, that by such menials the whole North is judged, and slaveholders are rendered more arrogant than ever. Because they have extorted from these Macsycophants confessions of sin and pledges of good behaviors. The second is the same of the matter; and in Christian countries, as Italy and Spain, for instance, where all the people are Catholic, and where the Catholic religion is an essential part of the public law of the land, they will be punished as other crimes. Here the law does not recognise the truth of the Catholic religion." onfessions of sin and pledges of good behaits knees, imploring pardon for its many of-

viour, they conclude that the whole North is fences. "Political Free-Soilism is abolished," they cry; we have brought these non-slaveholding heretics to their senses; henceforth we may work our will. Try it; provoke such a controversy as you got up in 1848, and you say that these Catholic journals have a clearer will find that Political Free-Soilism, over whose | conception of the nature of Roman Catholicism consign to infamy the traitors whom you are now rewarding, and again to shake your power to its foundation.

"FINALITY."

ional Conventions solemnly resolved that the Compromise should put a stop to the agitation of Slavery; and every day since that, a period of five hundred and forty days, we have been nformed by those high in authority, that the agitation of the Slavery Question is at an end. specially since the advent of Franklin Pierce, even months ago, has the country had quiet: we are assured by the Union, which, as an fficial "organ," of course ought to know. It is remarkable that the subject which has

ty days, has during all that time been more talked of, resolved about, and acted upon, than any other! Democrats meet at the North, from time to time, and resolve at every successive convention that the subject shall not be discusthe North and South, and agitate against agi- of establishing a colony in which Catholicism latures, everywhere increase their vote, and both arena, and claim constitutional sanction for Administration with Free Soil affinities. New one or two unsuccessful attempts to colo ded enough against Free Soil. The Adminisration calls heaven and earth to bear witness the "organ."

the following item of intelligence: "The Southern Democrats are resolved that

The Southern Democrats are resolved that the sectional agitation shall not again be revived by any fault of theirs; they see in the policy of the Administration the same fixed resolution; and it is this conviction which makes it a matter of principle to give to the Administration a cordial support." The "Southern Democrats" have a queer

way of keeping down agitation. They claim or instance, the right to say and do what they please to promote the interest or extension of slavery; of course, with a view to suppress agitation. They insist upon the proscription from office of men opposed to the extension of Slavery; of course, with a patriotic view to suppress agitation. They print pro-slavery dissertat in public documents, at the expense of the pub-lic treasury—to put down agitation. They opposed the organization of Nebraska last win ter, as they now oppose it merely to suppress agitation. All the Southern Senators, except two, voted against the bill for its organization; and Senator Atchison avowed his hostility to it, because the Missouri Compromise of 1820 made it free territory—all for the sake of suppressing agitation. Pro-slavery emissaries are at work to subvert the Constitution of California—for the purpose of suppressing agitation.

The South has determined to defeat all connection by railway between the Atlantic and Pacific divisions of the Union, unless the great cific divisions of the Union, unless the great route be laid through slaveholding territory—just for the purpose of suppressing agitation. The "organ," in behalf of the South, is agitating the public mind, and threatening Great Britain with the resolve of the President to maintain Slavery in the island of Cuba, against the Conventions of the two all its influences, even by force of arms-mereertake to settle them. Political ly for the purpose of suppressing agitation.

Who can doubt that "Southern Demograts are

mise, resolved that the sectional agitation shall not, and of the opening of faction in religion; and

the principle of religious toleration, will not find itself sustained by any consistent Catholic. Has itself sustained by any consistent Catholic. Has it forgotten that wherever the Pope has su-preme power, freedom of religious worship, and the liberty of propagating religious teneta, not approved by "his Holiness," are prohibited, un-less where reasons of state intervene? Has it forgotten that the Principle of Toleration is scouted in this country by Brownson, by the Shepherd of the Valley, the Boston Pilot, the Freeman's Journal, the Catholic Telegraph, except in cases where to attempt its violation would be to provoke consequences dangerous to the Catholic Church? The Catholic Hierarchy must laugh in its sleeve at the attempt to attribute Toleration to a Church which claims infallibility, denies the right of private judgment, and asserts the supremacy of the Spiritual over the Civil Power. Listen to the language of the New York

Freeman's Journal, understood to be issued un. der the auspices of Archbishop Hughes:

"I would conclude by observing that it is easy to show that, while the Catholic Government of the entirely Catholic community is not bound, in order to be consistent to its prin to tolerate any other religious teaching, the Protestant State, though having no Catholic established in its realms, could not, without denying the essential principles of Protestanism, oppose the introduction of Catholicity or any oppose the intro

Toleration is the law of Protestantism tolerance is the law of Catholicism. This is true. But the Journal ought not to confin infallible, it is not only not bound to tolerate

But, if the Catholic Church could contrive to

control the legislation of this country-in other words, make it "Christian," as the Shepherd of the Valley phrases it-heresy and unbelief here also would be regarded and punished as crimes.

We like this open way of dealing, and must Now, as to the statement of that paper con-

cerning Religious Freedom in Maryland. Let us not overlook the facts of history. HILDRETH in his severe, unimaginative history, is the best witness on this subject. He is no sentimental-In May, 1852, the Baltimore and Whig Na- ist, no religious bigot, no politician, no dealer in clap-trap. He never suffers himself to be mysified, or attempts to mystify his readers. So far as our Colonial History is concerned, he is better authority, we presume, than any American author. The reader, by turning to chapter viii, first volume of his work, will find a full account of the settlement of Maryland. A rapid survey is taken of the state of religious feeling in England at that time, in which the strife between the Established Church, the Catholics, and the Puritans, was not for Toleration, but thus been put to rest for five hundred and for- Supremacy. The Church of England was in the ascendant, struggling against both the other parties; but, as against the Cathelies, she was sustained in her severities by the Puritans,

and incited to new restrictions At the time of the settlement of Marvland sed; at the South, they resolve that it ought the public mind of England was prefoundly ever to have been discussed. Whigs meet at excited against the Catholics; and the idea ation. Free-Soilers hold conventions, contend should be established by law, and Protestant at the ballot box, get the control of State Legis- ism forbidden, was not even dreamed of George Calvert, subsequently Lord Baltimore, Whigs and Democrats seek coalitions with was a secret Catholic for many years; but he hem. Judges of the Supreme Court enter the at last, with a frankness which, Hildreth says, "must be taken as proof of his sincerity," avow Slavery. Southern Whig presses charge the ed his adherence to the Catholic faith. After York "Hards" repreach it for not being deci- he obtained from Charles I the grant of a province, to which he gave the name of Maryland. Before the patent had passed, he died; but the to its soundness on the Slavery Question, and | charter, carefully drawn up under his inspecissues its ukase against affiliation, under any tion, was issued to his son. The Enquirer, it pircumstances, with Free Soil. And thus Fi. the article from which we make an extract

nality triumphs—the Slavery Question is set- represents that this charter guarantied freedom tled - Free-Soilism is extinct - agitation is of religious opinion, &c. If such had been the dead-the country is quiet-and all owing to case, it would have proved nothing in favor of the Baltimore platform and the election of the Toleration of Catholicism, for the simple Franklin Pierce! At least, so we learn from reason that a provision against Protestantism would have at once put an end to the colony. From the same authority we are favored with Protestants controlled England and all its colonics, and were persecuting Catholics as they had been persecuted by them. It would then have been sheer madness for the latter to attempt the proscription of the former, who were completely dominant.

But, it seems that there was no such provise

ion in the charter. Hildreth presents us with an abstract of it, and closes with the remark "Whatever might have been the intention of Lord Baltimore, or the favorable disposition of the King, there was no guarantee in the charter, nor, indeed, the least hint of any toleration in religion, not authorized by the law of England. The introduction of such a provision, especially in favor of the hated Catholics, would have been altogether too abhorrent to English feel-

A short time after the settlement of the col ony, deputies met in assembly, to form a con stitution, and pass laws. One bill created four teen felonies punishable with death-among them, sacrilege, idolatry, blasphemy, defined to be a cursing or wicked speaking of God, the nt in each case to be by burning Working on the Lord's Day and eating flesh

"It was provided in this same act, in the prohibited all unreasonable disputations points of religion, tending to the disturba of the public peace and quiet of the col-

and of the opening of faction in religion; and under this proclamation one William Lewis, a zealous Catholic, for his abuse of a book of Protestant sermons, which certain indented servants delighted to read, and forbidding them to read it, had been fined, and was obliged to give security to keep the peace. It was quite as much as the state of feeling in England would permit; that the public exercise of the Catholic religion should be allowed in the colony; it never would have been endured that Protestantism should be excluded. Baltimore was no zealot; his great object was to procure settlers, and he privately sent agents for that purpose, though without success, into Puritan New England."*
No intelligent man can help seeing that the

toleration, or "religious freedom," recognised in the early settlement of Maryland was the result of necessity, not principle. This is shown further by the conduct of Lord Baltimore, during the civil wars of England. "The Parliament having completely triumphed, he deemed it expedient to displace Greene, who was a Catholic, and appoint as Governor William Stone, an inhabitant of Virginia, a zeal. ous Protestant, and Parliamentarian. The notive for this appointment, as set forth in Store's commission, was an undertaking on his part to introduce into the colony five hundred ettlers of English or Irish descent. John Price, also a Protestant, was commissioned as muster-master general, not only for his knowledge and great abilities in martial affairs, but for his great fidelity to his lordship on occasion of the late rebellion.' A Protestant sec. retary was likewise appointed, and a majority of the Council, in which, however, Greene, the late Governor, retained his seat, appear to have been Protestants." Of course it was an astute policy, not a sen-

iment of toleration, that diotated these changes, deemed expedient to propitiate a Parliament bigotedly Protestant. It is simply ridiculous to attribute to an abstract Principle of Right, acts springing directly from the instinct of self-preservation. The principle of Toleration was just as little appreciated in Maryland as anywhere else at that age of the world For example, an act, entitled "An Act of Toleration," passed in 1640, by the Assembly, denounced death, with forfeiture of lands and goods, to all "who shall blaspheme God, that curse him, or shall deny our Saviour, Jesus Christ, to be the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of the said three persons of the Trinity, or the Unity of the Godhead, or shall use or utter any reproachful speeches against the Holy Trinity." Fine, whipping, and banishment, for the third offence, are denounced against all who "shall utter any reproachful words or speeches concerning the Blessed Virgin Mary, or the holy apostles and evangelists.' "After this incongruous preamble," savs

Hildreth, "the fifth section sets out that the inforcing the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous onsequence in those common wealths where it has been practiced, and therefore enacts that for the more quiet and peaceable government of the province, and the better to preserve mutual love and unity,' no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ should be muleted or discountenanced on account of his religion, nor interrupted in the free exercise of it; breaches of this section to be punished by fine and im-

The draught of this act was received twelve years after the settlement of the colony, from the second Lord Baltimore, then residing in feeling prevailing in the Parliament, in regard Hildreth:

"Policy, it is evident, had a much greater share in the enactment of this act, than any enlightened view of the right of opinion, of which indeed it evinces but a limited and confused idea. Now that the Puritans were tri-umphant in England, an exclusively Catholic colony would not have been tolerated for a colony would not have been tolerated for a moment. The only chance of securing to the Catholics the quiet enjoyment of their faith, consisted in bestowing a like liberty on the Protestants—a policy indeed upon which Bal-timore had found it necessary to act, from the very first planting of the colony."†

So much for the groundless claim in behalf of Roman Catholicism—that Maryland, under its auspices, was the first colony to recognise the principle of Religious Freedom. The honor of being the first champion of Religious Free dom in this country belongs to Roger Williams, and the first colony that recognised it on principle, practiced it consistently, and in the face of a most formidable opposition from her sister colonies, was Rhode Island.

* Hildreth's History, Vol. I, p. 204. † Vol I, p. 349, 1st Series, Hildreth's History.

FILLIBUSTERING IN CALIFORNIA

For some time past, rumors have reached this country, of a conspiracy of Slavery propagandists in California, to wrest Sonora from the Republic of Mexico, and erect it into an independent State, with a view to ultimate annexation to this Union. It was stated that three several bands of lawless men had marched from San Diego, but no definite information could be obtained of the details of their plan. It seems that the Federal authorities, apprised of the scheme, have been on the alert to arrest them. The San Francisco Herald contains an account of the seizure by General Hitchcock, mmanding officer of the district of the brig Arrow, lying in that port, on the ground that she had been, or was about to be, fitted out for an expedition against the territory of a neighporing Power, at peace with the United States. The captain was put under arrest. His friends put a bold front on the matter, and immediately brought suit against the Federal officers for the recovery of the vessel. The controversy may lead to important disclosures, as General Hitchcock is said to be acting under instructions from Washington. We trust the Administration will continue to vindicate its good faith and the honor of the country, by the prompt suppression of these piratical movements, whethr on the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard.

THE VOTE IN OHIO .- The aggregate Presidential vote in Ohio, in 1852, was 353,428-the Gubernatorial vote, this year, is 283,829-a lecrease of 69,599. Medill's vote is 21,557 less than that of Pierce; Barrere's, 66,706 less than Scott's; Lewis's, 18,660 more than Hale's. The Ohio Columbian calculates that about 2,500 Temperance Democrats voted for Lewis. Barrere runs 11,000 behind the average of the Whig ticket. Deduct from this, the number of Hunker Whigs who voted for Medill, says the Columbian, and we have the number of Whigs who voted for Lewis. The average vote for the Independent Democratio ticket is 34,477—a gain of 2,795 over the vote for Hale. The Whig party in Ohio is evidently disorganized, and will hardly be able to make head again. The best thing that could happen, would be, for Hunker Whigs to enrol themsolves with the Old Line Democracy, and the Liberal Whige to rally with the Independent Democracy.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—New Orleans, Nov. LOUISIANA ELECTION.—New Orleans, Nov. 10.—In the first district, for Congress, Dunbar (Dem.) is elected, by 1,900 majority. In the second district, a part of the city gives Davis (Dem.) 600 majority over Hunt (Whig) The remaining portions of the district are largely Whig. The result is doubtful.

Marigny (Dem.) is elected sheriff, by 1,500 majority. as one of in Cambidentified identified devotion of motion of England, and brig when, "fifth asleet fell asleet Charles ite, Browne, avenue, This is

LITERARY NOTICES.

DISCOVERIES AMONG THE RUINS OF NINEVER AND BABYLON: With Travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Desert. Being the result of a second exish Museum. By Austin H. Layard, Member of Pa liament: New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington,

D. C. 1 vol., pp. 576.

The second expedition, in its results surpas a in interest the first, in which Mr. Layard astonished the world by the revelations made of the ancient city of Nineveh—"that great city" whose destruction was once the subject of the anxious and fitful expectation of Jonah; but although then eaved, long, long ages ago it was buried from the sight of men, now to be exhumed for the verification of ancient prophe ey, and of the integrity and truth of the Holy Scriptures. The mounds under which these ancient cities lie buried were first visited by Neibuhr, a German who travelled in the East a hundred years ago; and Mr. Rich, in 1820, brought home some of those strange bricks visited by Layard, whose labors were anticipated by Mons. Botta, the French Consul at Mosul, to whom Mr. Layard assigns the honor of the discovery of the first Assyrian monument. These discoveries are altogether surprising, and they have but begun to be made. The most singular success has attended the reading of the cuneiform character, so that it is confidently stated that the inscriptions can be, and are, many of them, correctly decipered. Not only are historical facts verified and amplified, but the condition of civilization, the arts and manners of these long-forgotten nations, are recovered. We have, now, specimens of their methods of enamelling, of paint compounded according to the best methods of modern chemists, of their metals, of their ivory manufactures, of their glass, and their microscopes! their engraved seals and gems, and tablets may be-and probably will be-that these ruins, when fully explored, will give us a more perfect picture of the manners and customs, arts and sciences, of these men of Assyria, tha can be received from all the writings of ancient Greece, of Grecian science, arts, manners, and customs. This has been done for Egypt, by Sir George Wilkenson and others, and it may yet be accomplished for Nineveh, whose doom s recorded in the writings of Nahum and Zeph-

bloody city." THE HISTORY OF THE WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES. By W. M. Hetherington. New York Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C.

aniah, who thus speak: "I will cast abomina-

ble filth upon thee, and make thee vile. Nine-

veh is laid waste; who shall bemoan her—the

It is somewhat singular that at this late day a body so numerous and so learned as the Presbyterian Church should now, for the first time, (so says the author,) have a history written of those great minds who created the Confession of Faith, and that most wonderful of all catechisms, the Westminster - works which have given form and pressure to the minds of

The history of Presbyterianism of modern times begins with the reign of Henry VIII, when the religious mind of England, released from the iron pressure of Catholic unity, sprung up in myriads of forms, having the con various sects into which the world—the Auglo-Saxon world-is divided, and among these, Presbyterianism. It was the day of rife speculations and severe methods to insure church conformity. Roger Williams had not then invented the doctrine of Freedom of Conscience; his book-"The Bloody Tenet," as he called the union of the sword of the magistrate with the church of Christ-was not written for near a century after Edward VI, at the suggestion of Cranmer, burned at the stake Joan of Kent, because she would not believe in the baptism of infants. Cromwell-that great man, who was a century in advance of his times-was ments of the age of Henry, of Elizabeth, of. James I. of Charles I. and of Cromwell, are It is a topic of interest to all readers, and we appy effect upon the literature and science anuscript records of the Westminster Assembly, and Dr. Thomas Goodwin's fifteen volumes f notes and journals of the Assembly's proeedings. The restoration of Charles II seemed have "crushed out," to use the phrase of a ecent letter, the fire and life of all the ostracized dissenting churches of that day, and from which they are only now recovering.

THE CLOISTER LIFE OF CHARLES V. By Wm. Ster-The attraction felt in the public mind to now all to be known of the closing scenes of Casas, and other writers. It is a topic of extreme interest to witness a great and controlling mind in its workings, when the cares of state and the conventional forms of a monarch's life are ended, and the man lives before you. Such is the subject of this history. All is reind the subject of this history. ave been winnowed of their richest fruits, and are here collected and presented to the public.
It shows, too, how false is history—as Mr. Sterng has shown the graphic story, by Roberton, of the Emperor attending his own mockmeral, is all mockery—mere trumpery of the

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge. For ale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington,

relations, (to say nothing of several hundred millions of American stocks held in Europe, whose value might for the time be seriously affected,) it is not to be supposed that France will insist on the little advantage of importing into these islands silks, wines, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of dollars, at 5 per cent. duty, as she now does by her construction of the Church of England at the time of his contrast. The present condition of the influence he exerted, during his long life, the influence he exerted, during his long life, and one of its fellows, and as rector of the church in Cambridge. Charles Simeon's history is denotion to the cause of missions, and the proton of evangelical piety in the Church of England, and in all the world, grew stronger and brighter to the closing hour of his life, when, "full of good works and alms deeds, he is a work of the cause of missions of American stocks held in Europe, whose value might for the time be seriously affected,) it is not to be supposed that France will insist on the little advantage of importing into these islands silks, wines, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of follars, &c., to the amount of a few thousands of few thousands of few thousands of health and the seriously the amount of a few thousands of health and and the seriously has been done in the here inserted. It is illustrative of the rule of the Church of England at the time of his contown. He was a great and good minister of whemselver in the present condition of the chiversity of Cambridge, England, so strongly to a contrast with that of Oxford, is owing much to the influence he exerted, during his long life, as one of its fellows, and as rector of the church is Cambridge. Charles Simeon's history is disatified with that of Henry Martyn; His feature is the careful of the charles of the

settled; their position abroad was undeter-mined; their Confederation was wanting in nearly every element of nationality; the Britsh Government was hostile and jealous, the French Government anxious to make them dependent and subservient. Upon Mr. Adams. as one of the Commissioners for the conclusion of a peace, as Minister to Holland, and as the first American Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, devolved specially the task of securing the peace that had been agreed upon, of consummating the Independence which had been reluctantly acknowledged, of obtaining loans to enable the Confederation to keep the wheels of Government going, of which have so puzzled the world by their ar-row-headed letters. In 1839, they were first were fulfilled in good faith, and yet that the States were withdrawn as soon as possible from all connection with European politics and of laying the foundations of just commer cial relations with other Powers. On all these important subjects the letters of Mr. Adam throw great light; and the examine them must deeply impress every mind with admiration for the independence, the courage, the patience, the patriotism, and the sagacity, of that remarkable man.

> PINGS, EXPOSED. By Professor Charles G. Page, M. D., &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For Professor Page enlarges at some length

on the mischievous effects of what is called Spiritualism, writes in a very earnest style, and gives no quarter to the Spiritual Rappers. and bas-reliefs full of historical records. It Some of his expositions are quite interesting.

> THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. October, 1853. New York : Republished by Leonard Scott & Co. For Several topics of great interest are ably dis

cussed in this number, such as Religion is Italy, the Progress of Russia, School Classics o Languages, Ancient and Modern, Progress of Fiction as an art, &c. The department de voted to the Contemporary Literature of England, America, Germany, and France, is more than usually attractive.

An Address in Commemoration of the Two HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORA TION OF LEICESTER, MASSACHUSETTS. By Jo senh Willard. Boston : John Wilson & Co.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this admirable address. It abounds in minute details concerning the settlement and expenses of one of the old towns of Massachusetts but the orator has so associated them with th general progress of the State, that the address quently rises to the dignity of a history. The Christian Examiner remarks that the pu-The Christian Examiner remarks that the purity, simplicity, strength, and elegance, of the style, give to it a classical character," and it commends it as a model production of its class, both in manner and matter.

The Christian Examiner remarks that the purity, simplicity, strength, and elegance, of the pleasure, without so much as the hinderance of an ill-wish on our part. All Africa, South of the Desert, is falling into her charge; and so far from gainsaying her progress there, we are ready to recruit her infant colonies with rity, simplicity, strength, and elegance, of the

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

The American residents are completely in the ascendant in these islands, and the policy mean authority... England owes all its consti-tutional liberts... Out of Puritanism came the Ministry, headed by Dr. Judd, and opposed to annexation, has resigned, and the new Ministry is committed to that measure. It is as foljority of the population.
On the 1st of September, the British and

French Consuls sent in to the King their joint protest against annexation, reminding him that by treaty he was bound at all times to extend to French and British subjects the same yet to be born. The progress of these develop- advantages and privileges granted to subjects and citizens of the most favored Powers, informing him that, according to Vattel, no monhere given, from a Presbyterian stand-point. arch can alienate his kingdom without the concurrence of his people, and announcing are glad it is written. It would seem as if the that the annexation of the islands to any death of Cromwell, whose large, liberal views | Power could not be looked upon with indifference by the British and French Governments byterian Church in Great Britain, had a most A copy of the document was submitted to Mr. Severance, the American Consul, who answerof Presbyterianism-that they have left to be ed, with becoming spirit, that the Government destroyed, by fire, and time, and accident, the of the United States had made no proposition in regard to annexation, although the subject had occupied the attention of the citizens of

both countries:
"To me it is not surprising, that the 'me chants and landed proprietors, whether Americans or others, should perceive great commercial advantages in such a connection, considering that the principal part of the commerce of the islands is with the United States, and that the islands must look almost exclusively to the Pacific coast of the United States for a market Pacific coast of the United States for a hieraction of their products, and the means of paying for their heavy imports. I perceive, therefore, nothing very extraordinary in the project remonstrated against. And if now, or at any future time, it shall be found to be decidedly the life of Napoleon, have made popular the many volumes written by O'Meara and Las sovereignties, I am unable to perceive any treaty or moral obligations on the part of either to forbid the desired union, or any good reason

try which consumes and pays for French manufactures and other products to the amount of forty millions of dollars annually, and of British goods to the amount of one hundred millions annually—the revenue laws of a country rapidly growing, and whose trade is now of more value to Great Britain and France than that of any of their colonies, if not indeed of all of them added together, vast as English

all of them saded togeshes, vascular colonies are.

"In view of these great interests, which would be sacrificed by a disturbance of pacific relations, (to say nothing of several hundred millions of American stocks held in Europe, the time he seriously

nary treaty of peace in 1782, till his return hence, at his own request, in 1788—a most critical period in the history of our country.

The States had just closed their struggle which gave them independence, but their resources were exhausted; their energies were weighed down by debt; their credit was impaired; their commercial relations were unsettled; their position abroad was undetermined; their Confederation was wanting in

ediency of annexation, having no authority from the United States to say that they would the King, that should the proposition be made, it will be favorably received and duly consid-

As to the protest of the fereign consuls, it merely a formal matter; and should the King and people of the Sandwich Islands conclude upon annexation, it is hardly to be expooted that any serious obstacle would be thrown in the way by the French and British Governments. We are anxious to see our Government tested in this matter. We have little doubt that had it been favorably disposed, annexation might have been by this ime a fact accomplished.

LIBERALITY TOWARDS ENGLAND

Hostility to England has heretofore been regarded as one of the most conspicuous virtues of the counterfeit Democracy; but the organ of the party, the Washington Union, has recently exhibited a degree of liberality to the "mistress of the seas," which is truly startling. The instance of generous munificence to which we refer, is no less than a proposition to cede to England the whole Continent of Africa South of the Great Desert, including, of course, the Republic of Liberia, the Colony of Cape Palmas, and other Africo-American settlements on the coast! The shrewd and sapient organ grinders, though entirely disinterested in this offer of a continent to a friendly neighbor. throws out an intimation that a quid pro quo would be the naturalest thing in the world to expect in return. The hint is given that if England would only attend to her own business, and let us alone in our schemes of Slavery extension, by the annexation of Cuba, that out of the 250,000 Whig electors of the Mexico. &c., Jonathan and John Bull would State, not more than 180,000 have voted the be the best friends in the world. Now, in an abstract point of view the advice is good. We have heard of a man who made fifty thousand dollars by attending to his own business, and fifty thousand more by letting other people's alone. But it may be doubted whether an agreement like that proposed by the Washing- up bolting tickets, and traded off the regular ton Union for the two greatest powers of the Whig State ticket, for Hard and Soft votes for earth would work well in practice, or prove their bolting Congressmen and Senators. beneficial to the cause of civilization. It is no dominion! The editor says:

"It is a lamentable mistake in British policy to place its power and plans in antagonism with those of the United States. The two first free powers of the earth should be co-operators, not rivals, in universal influence. England makes and unmakes the princes of Asia at our million of free colored population, and to help her, with a strong and intelligent hand, build up in that rich untouched treasure house a splendid colonial empire.

a splendid colonial empire.

"The diplomacy and resources which England is lavishing in futile and self-destroying this continent, would, if rightly administered, create for her a vast colonial power in the magnificent and teeming wilderness of Africa.

When will her rulers awake from their illusive try is committed to that measure. It is as follows; Jules Young, Minister of the Interior; R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations; Elisha H. Allen, Minister of Finance; Richard Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction. Mr. Allen is at the head of the Annexation party, which seem to compose the great majority of the population.

On the let of Sentember the British and ing herself from the consequences."

ing herself from the consequences."

* * * * * *

"She is now keenly anxious to preserve Cuba for Spain, and from the United States by converting it into an African province. With a blind pertinacity which will astonish herself some day when she reconsiders it from a higher stand-point, she lends her whole energies to a course which will inevitably exasperate the Cubans to rebellion, and may compel the United States to take action in their common behalf. It is impossible for the Union to permit a people at her threshold to be blotted from civilization and life. The simplest laws of humanity and self preservation will force the manity and self-preservation will force the head of the American family of nations to treat the power that attempts it as an outlaw and assassin, and drive him from our borders. What policy could be more stupid and perverse than this plan, so certain to recoil mischievous-ly on itself, of filling Cuba with a garrison of African savages under the care and direction of England? It is an attempt to plant a hostile army in our gates, and yet escape the responsibility of the deed. It is not honorable in England thus to shield herself behind the im-

"Let her understand in season that her real reign is not in the American Continent," says the Union. Do we understand the official organ to declare in favor of annexing Canada, as well as Cuba? The inhabitants of Canada and the other colonies North of the United States are English, Irish, French, and Americans, with their descendants. They have al-ways been accustomed to free institutions, and for the most part speak our language. In a word, they are homogeneous with ourselves, and their annexation would add greatly to the strength and stability of our institutions in peace or war. The Canadian border is now our most assailable frontier, and has always been the principal point of attack in our wars with England. It is true that the wealthy populous, powerful, and free States in that quarter of the Union are a sure guaranty of their safety, in any emergency; but the annexation of the British provinces would render peace perpetual by the invincible strength we should thereby acquire. The annexation of slaveholding States, on the contrary, brings with it so much more weakness—so much more helplessness to be defended by Northern freeen, and with Northern money.

If the "Union" is really anxious to strengthen our country by the extension of its territory if it really wishes to make of this country a great homogeneous Republic of freemen, it should favor the annexation of the British, rather than the Spanish Provinces, or Mexican States. But we much mistake the tone of the organ, if its music shall be employed in celebrating a Te Deum for the acquisition of Free Territory. Gen. Pierce himself, Northern man as he is from the very Canadian border, would sustain serious shock in his nervous system, by hearing such discordant notes on the banks of the

gressive people. It is now only seventy-seven years since the Declaration of Independence; and yet, such is our progress that there is now no greater heresy than the freedom produm-ed by our ancestors; and no happier subject for contemptuous ridicule, and scornful invec-tive, than the maxims of universal liberty con-tained in that instrument. It would greatly surprise us if the dominant party could be brought to accept of Canada as a free gift. Such is the ascendency which the slave power

webms.
But it was been disriped.

Athers: 21st.—The Ministers of Finance and the lists of subscribers in old and excellent books, and find pleasure in observing who were that that evidence has been furnished. Even other, that that evidence has been furnished. Even of its discone Buchanan, and Dallas, begin to grow respectable for their independence of mind, when contrasted with the moral prostration and self-absengement of the Bernburners.

In conclusion we would respectfully call the waste of the continued of the moral prostration of our Colonization friends to the british colonization friends to the bless of a treaty with that power, guarantying to set the unrestricted privilege of robing Market.—Beef in most work of the unrestricted privilege of probing Market.—Beef in more work and their possessions. We believe there are few Colonizations friend would as went to such an arrangement, leaving out of its with rights and feelings of the people of iberia, which, by the way, is an independent spellic, and on that account, entitled to the upstyl and support of the American Govment.

MISSISSIPPI Electron.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Whigs have elected their Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Engineer and Surveyor, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, while the Democrats have elected their Judges of that Court, both sections of the party having voted for the same men.
In the Legislature, the Whigs will have an

immense majority, which is estimated as high even as three-fourths of the whole number of members. The Senate is elected for two years, and, with the House of Representatives to be elected next year, will have to choose a United

The Senate consists of thirty-two members of which the Whigs have elected twenty-four, and all other parties eight. The House of Assembly contains one hundred and twenty-eight members. So far as heard from, the Whige have elected sixty-two, and the other parties In the city of New York, a majority of Whig

and Reformers are elected to the City Council the whole of the old members being defeated This result, of course, is to be attributed not to the strength of the Whig Party, but to the divisions of its opponents. The Tribune says Whig ticket-that the Silver Grays were everywhere in open revolt, or secretly leagued with the Hards-that their organs in Utica and Syracuse were openly sold out during the canvas. became "Hard," and will so continue-an that at Canandaigua and Rochester they got

It is stated that a majority of the Assemb less than a proposition of non-interference with each other's schemes of piracy, conquest, and Law; and the New York Herald, which seems to be becoming moral as well as pious, hopes such a law may be passed, and have a fair trial, for there is too much drunkenness-no mistake.

It would also seem that the Reformers have obtained a majority in the city councils. The Hard" vote throughout the State is unexpectedly large; the Tribune sets it down at 80,000. This fact, as well as the defeat of the Demo oratic party, and the demonstration that Gen Pierce is left in a very meager minority in the great State of New York, will be extremely mortifying to the Administration, and must impair its general strength.

Mr. Seward and his friends are again we doubt not, permanent; the experiment of a re-union will scarcely be attempted again. Of course, all the State patronage is lost to the Democracy, so that there must be a great falling off among the hangers-on for the spoils. Of the ultimate effects of this remarkable colitical event, we may have more to say at

nother time. THE GRAND JURY of Lawrence county has ound a true bill against Deputy Marshals Wynkoop, Crasson, and Jenkins, for assault and battery committed on William Thomas,

while attempting to serve on him a civil precess.

An exchange is anxious to know whether Judge Grier will now have indicted the whole Grand ury as "a tupenny" concern? New Jersey.-Rodman M. Price Democrat e candidate for the Governorship of New Jersey, has been elected by a large majority, and

Legislature. WEWS BY THE AMPRICA

his political friends have a majority in the

On the question mainly interesting, the dispute between Turkey and Russia, the intelligence is very meager. It embraces various rumors, some directly contradicting the other; but the latest, and most generally believed, was the despatch from Bneharest, Oct. 25, saying that two Russian steamers and eight gun-boats had forced the passage of the Danube, fired upon so briskly by the Turkish fort at Isaktchi, that they had 4 officers and 12 sailors killed, and 40 wounded. But the Russians say they

THE EASTERN QUESTION. Several papers publish the following sp espatch, via Vienna, October 22:
"The army of Omar Pasha, which could be ept back no longer, has passed the Danube, nd beaten the Russians at Oltenitza. The Russian vessels on the Danube have fallen the hands of the Turks."

the hands of the Turks."

The following is more reliable, telegraphed on the 26th, via Brussels:

"A skirmish on the Danube is reported from Vienna. 19th—No fleet at Constantinople. It was not believed that any pitched battle had been fought." been fought."

The Russians are establishing a strong re-

A pontoon corps had left Bucharest for the Danube. The weather continued mild, and favorable for military operations; 25 000 Russians had landed at Redout Kale, with the supposed intention of attacking Baltoum.

The Russian army was in a bad state from

sickness and scarcity.

Manthimour, a man of energy, opposed to Russia, but favorable to a revivification of the Greek Church, is elected Patriarch of Constantinople, and has been invited to attend a meeting of the Cabinet.

The St. Petersburg Journal has an article which is decidedly in favor of further negotia-

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the Tow A meeting of the inhabitants of the lower Hamlets, London, Capt. Mayne Reid presiding, was held to sympathize with Turkey.

Mr. Cobden, on the 25th, addressed the Mechanics' Institute at Barnsley, proposing as a model for imitation, the educational operations of the United States.

A movement is on foot to erect a monument to Lieut. Bellot, the unfortunate Arctic navigator.

Disturbances had occurred in some of the

provincial corn markets.

Commercial circulars attribute the continuous rise in wheat to the greater demand

The Mississippian has received returns of the election held on Monday, from a large portion of the State, which, it says, has gone Democratic by a majority of from five to eight thousand on the State ticket.

In the Legislature there is a Democratic majority on joint ballot of twenty-five, which will defeat Mr. Foote's election to the United States

Telegraphic reports from Wisconsin represent that the Democrats have elected their State ticket by a large majority. The follow-Wm. A. Barstow, Governor; J. T. Lewis Lieut. Governor; A. T. Gray, Secretary of State; G. B. Smith, Attorney General; E. H

State; G. B. Smith, Attorney General, Janssen, State Treasurer; H. A. Wright, Su-perintendent of Public Instruction; A. W. State Peigen Commissioner; Wm. M. THE TRAGEDY AT LOUISVILLE.—We recent

ly gave the particulars of a frightful affair at Louisville, in which a young man named Matthew F. Ward, accompanied by two younger brothers, visited the High School, called for a teacher named Wm. H. G. Butler, and, after a few words of angry controversy, shot him down The wounded man was able to rise from th floor, but soon fell again, and was carried home. A day or two after, he died of the injuries. Two of the Wards-Matthew and Robert—were on Thursday last taken before the examining court of Louisville, and committed to answer the charge of murder, at the next term of the Jefferson county Circuit Court Mr. Butler, the victim, was a most estimable citizen, and generally respected in the commu-nity. He has left a wife, a child, and a large pircle of friends, to mourn his loss

The Legislature of Georgia met at Milledge ville on the 7th instant, and was organized by the election of John D. Stell as President of the Senate, and John E. Ward as Speaker of the House of Representatives-both Democrats.

VERMONT SENATOR .- Montpelier, Nov. 11. effected vet. On the ninth and last hallot the vote stood : Kellogg, Dem., 80 : Collamer, W. 78; Shafter, F. S., 25; Brainerd, Dem., 12 scattering, 9.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Board of Aldermen and Board f Common Council, of the city of Washington, id adopt, on the 31st ultimo, the following

int resolution:
"Resolved by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to set apart a day to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, and that he respectfully invite the co operation of the clergy and eitizens of this metropolis and vicinity, and recommend that all secular employment be abstained from on that day."

Now, therefore, approving of the object of said joint resolution, and in compliance with the request therein contained, I do hereby set apart Thursday, the 24th day of November, instant, to be observed in this city as a day of

stant, to be observed in this city as a day of general thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God; and recommend that all secular employ-ment be suspended during the day, that all the ministers of religion and all citizens may to offer up their gratitude and praise to our heavenly Father for the mercies which He has rouchsafed to us during the past year, and for the general prosperity and happiness which pervades our land, and to ask a continuance of these blessings, and that he would infuse into that the practice of our lives may illustrate its

saving truths.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's office, n the city of Washington, this 11th day of November, 1853. JOHN W. MAURY, Mayor.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE AQUEDUCT.

The Corporation of Washington having made arrangements to witness the commence-ment of the Washington Aqueduct, at the Great Falls of the Potomac, a large party left the District for the purpose yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, on two packet boats, which had been engaged for their conveyance by the canal. The party was composed of the President of the United States, the Scoretary of War, the Mayor of Washington, members of both Boards of Councils of Washington and Georgetown, and some invited guests. The trip up was exhilarating and delightful, and the first boat arrived at Crommelin about half past

After taking a sight of the Falls, the ceremonies commenced by a prayer to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. Pyne. Captain Montgomery C. Meigs, the Engineer in charge of the work, then made a brief address, at the close of which, he invited the President of the United States to commence the work by turning up the first turf in the line of the Aqueduct from the mouth of the feeder to the first culvert under the canal. This spot is therefore to the west of the canal, a few yards from its the west of the canal, a few yards from its margin. Accompanying his execution of this labor, the President made a few appropriate remarks, highly gratifying to all the friends of the great work present. Then followed in turn a similar labor by the Secretary of War, the Hon. Senator Douglas, the Mayor of Washington, Mayor of Georgetown by proxy, the presiding officers of the Boards of Councils of both cities, the Marshal of the District, and other prominent citizens, several of whom parother prominent citizens, several of whom, par-ticularly those first mentioned, made neat ad-dresses. The concluding prayer was by the

dresses. The concluding prayer was by the Rev. Henry Slicer.

The inauguration ceremonies being concluded, the company, numbering nearly two hundred, were invited to partake of a collation, spread in the new building erected for the accommodation of the workmen on the Aqueduct, under the direction of his honor the Mayor of Washington. To this repast the breezewhetted appetites of the guests paid hearty acknowledgements, and a series of toasts were

to mar the high pleasure of the occasion, and the company returned last evening safe and well to their homes in the District. National Intelligencer.

From the Baltimore Patriot. THE BIBLE IN SEPARATE VOLUMES-NO. 3. It has been my purpose, Mr. Editor, to pre

With these remarks, I can only submit, today, this general statement—that all the advantages of the new mode of publishing the
Bible flow from the single principle of the separation of the books. Strange as it may seem,
it is nevertheless the fact—at least, so far as I
am informed—that during the four centuries
of Bible printing, the holy books have never
been issued each by itself. "No separate edition." "No separate English edition"—such
are the notes of critics and bibliographers in
regard to many of the Scriptures—as Amos,
Nahum, Micah, Zephaniah, Habakkuk, Jeremish, and others. They have appeared in
nearly every other form, but never in this form.
Now, it is proposed to open a new era, by issuing them separately. By this plan, as I expect
to show, numerous and great advantages will
be secured.

T. H. S.

vocating Christian and Free Democratic principles.

Inviting the attention of the readers of the National Era to the subjoined recommendatory notices of the Religious and Free Democratic Press, we would call noticed by us, is ably edited by Frederick Schmidt. upon them to act energetically in the extension of circulation. Friends of the cause of Liberty, call on your German neighbors, and invite them to cribe for six mouths or one year. Our paper the handsomest, cheapest German paper in the country; and, rest assured, those whom you thus induce to subscribe, will never regret it, but thank you for having called their attention to a paper which, while t inculcates healthy notions of genuine Liberty to be romoted and enjoyed here on earth, does not forget to point to Heaven as the source of our strength. TERMS.

One copy, one year - \$2 | Five copies, one year \$8 Three copies, one year 5 | Ten copies, one year 15 Persons who procure a club of three, five, or ticulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardio, ten subscribers, at two dollars each, may remit to us Manhattan Place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner at the above rates, retaining the balance as a remu- of Rutger and Monroe streets. eration for their trouble. All communications must be post paid, and a

BUELL & BLANCHARD, From the Columbian, Columbus, Ohio.

The Lutheran Standard, of this city, the organ of the Lutheran denomination of the West, has the fel-lowing notice of the new German Anti-Slavery paper at Washington. We presume it is from the pen of Rev. Dr. Reynolds, President of Capital University, who is a personal acquaintance and friend of Proschmidt, editor of the Demokrat.

DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.—We have received.

ony printed in Germany itself superior to it. It is a large quarto of eight pages, of five columns each, so hat every number is in itself a small volume; and he whole, when bound, will make a very fina volume. As the name implies this is to be a limited to the same implies the same in the same paper; but, as we understand from the proprietor its position will be an independent one—endeavorit to advocate that which is good in the principles both the great political parties that have so long d vided the country. How the editor will succeed this, must be left for time to determine. Besid politics, the paper will endeavor to supply its readers partment of literature and news. The foreign news promises to be of especial interest, and very copious; and the editor has provided himself with a great variety of the best German newspapers and periodicals, from which to make his selections. No one who is acquainted with Mr. Schmidt, (whom many of our readers will recollect as the former editor of the Kirchenzeitung, and Professor of the German Language, &c., in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa...) can doubt his ability to furnish a paper of the very highest character.

est character.

We are induced to notice this paper at greater We are induced to notice this paper at greater length than usual, in consequence of the decidedly Christian position which it occupies. At the close of his prospectus the editor says: "Our paper is designed to be a family paper; it shall be edited in a Christian spirit, and upon Christian principles; we would enlighten the understanding, strengthen the will, purify the heart, and nourish the faith." The necessity of such a political paper has long been felt by those at all acquainted with the state of the German political press of this country, and is strongly illustrated by the following extract of a friendly letter, forwarded to Mr. Schmidt by Mr. Hertle, editor of a German paper called Freien Blasster, published in Albany, N. York:

"I am rejoiced to learn from the National Era, which reached me yesterday, that you design, from

York:

"I am rejoiced to learn from the National Era, which reached me yesterday, that you design, from the 4th of July next, to publish a Free Democratic German newspaper * * * * But I take the liberty of making a single remark, and this is the reason of my troubling you with this note. You say in your prospectus that your 'paper shall be controlled by Christian principles.' For an English paper, this is intelligible enough, as the majority of the American people are still deficient in philosophical development; but for a German paper this position is behind the times. If you examine all the German political papers, without an exception, from the Hunker papers to those of the Abolitionists, you will no longer see a single vestige of religious coloring in them—simply because they write for the German public; the later and best papers have placed themselves decidedly, and with the approbation of their readers, upon a pantheistic platform, which bears in its bosom the promise of the future."

This is no slander of ours, no invention of the editor of the National Demokrat, but the testimony of one of their own number, in regard to the character and contents of our German political papers. They have no faith in Christianity—not a trace of it is to be found in their columns; the only religion they acknowledge is pantheism—the defication of themselves, and all nature around them. What stronger evidence could we have of the need for such a paper as Mr. Schmidt proposes to publish?

From the True Democrat, Cleveland, Ohio.

From the True Democrat, Cleveland, Ohio. DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.—This German paper,

From the Herald of Gospel Liberty, Newburyport,
Mass.

DEN NATIONAL DENOKRAT.—This paper, of which DER NATIONAL DENOKRAT.—This paper, of which we have received the first number, comes from the office of Buell & Blanchard, printers of the National Era, Washington, D. C., and is designed to do the work among our German fellow-citizens which that paper is doing among the English portion. It is edited by Mr. Frederick Schmidt, who is warmly recommended by Mr. Sumner, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Chase. It is printed on good paper, and makes a very promising appearance.

The prospectus sets forth the principles on which it is to be conducted, which are those of the moderate Anti-Slavery people of the country—an opposition to the extension of the area of slavery, and the use of all moral and constitutional means to effect its over-

From the Christian Press, Cincinnati, Ohio, From the Christian Press, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DER NATIONAL DEMORRAT—We have received the first number of this paper, published at Washington. It is a large paper, in quarto form, well printed on fine paper, and makes more than a respectable appearance. "The principal design of this publication is to circulate among our vast German population a family newspaper, advecating Christian and Free Democratic principles." As such, we most cordially wish for it a liberal patronage. This, we are confident, it will receive.

A GERMAN ANTI-SLAVERY PAPER.

T. H. S.

[Translated from the Messenger of Glad Tidings, the organ of the United Brethren, Circleville, O.]

DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.—Under this title, we DER NATIONAL DEMOKRAT.

Man is free, though he be born in chains. "This is the most splendid among the ferman papers of the country, and deserves all credit and great patronage, because it meets a necessity. A paper advocating ast German population as a Family Newspaper, advocating Christian and Free Democratic principles.

DER NATIONAL DEMORRAT.—This paper, already noticed by us, is ably edited by Frederick Schmidt. It has the anotto: "Man is free, though born in chains," and is decidedly Anti-Slavery. What does especially please us is, that it advocates Christian principles, which are in vain sought after in most of our German papers.

TAPE WORM CURED BY Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852. A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms, as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further par-

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also DR. Mc-LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, can now

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF a young man named LEDYARD G. ROBBINS, aged 28 years, a Barber, not very dark colored, with brown hair, five feet six or seven inches high, cf an active temperament, and usually dressed in the most approved style. He was last hoard from at Providence, R. I., in May last. Those knowing the whereabouts of said Robbins will confer a favor upon his distressed mother, by informing Mrs. JANE OLBEY, North Brookfield, Madison county, New York.

Editors will please copy.

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ALFRED E. BEACH,
Editor of the People's Journal, Patent Agent, &c.,
No. 86 Nassau street, New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. BLESSED BE NOTHING.

BY LUCY LARCOM. Nay, wealthy brother, and me no pity because I am poor. Dray-norses, staggering loaded till dark, Rather should pity the light-searing lark. Borrow you, rather, to keep in your track, Hands of Briareus, Hercules' back, Keen eyes of Argus, and Midas' grave ears, I, with two hands, and a heart void of fears the one gift of Life to secure Blessed be Nothing!

Surfeited brother,
ast night you feasted, then slept upon down,
Dreaming such dreams as were better untold.
When the grim nightmare but loosened his hold
Discounts and dividends rapped o'er your head; are, the beaked vulture, with claw-footed trea talking round stealthily, gnawed at your break Maise was my supper, a straw-bed my rest; umbers like mine, buys no king, for his crown.

Blessed be Nothing!

Self-prisoned brother,

ass! in your crystal and velvet car borne With your gay household of half-breathing dolls. So whirl you on, with a prone, wrinkled bro While, the brown clods leaping under my ploug I, careless whistler, hear Merrimac glide; See old Monadnoc, his clouds brushed aside, Nodding to me through the blue, misty morn Blessed be Nothing!

over again do you hope to be free? Manhood within you is shrunken with shame, Thinking the thoughts of a client, a name Thoughts of your customers, party, or town; Shackled and bent to all thoughts—but your Senate or White House too poorly would pay Bartered I thus for my birthright, to say, Nothing but duty and love fetter me." Blessed be Nothing!

Idol-bound brother, Leaden-eyed Mammon, bedizened with char Fashion, the pitiless Moloch, whose arms Stiffs and scorch you at once in their fold Never a cloud, edged with silver or gold, . Hangs up its curtain twixt me and the one ing upon me, as clear as the sun. Keep your mean idols—I choose the Divine; Blessed be Nothing!

Ah! burdened brother We shall be crossing a deep river soon. Will not your trappings encumber you there er the rough current, no Boatman will bear Ingots and coin to Eiysium's gate. Heavy as millstones, you sink with their weight Bidding good bye to the world, I shall shout, 'Nothing I brought here; I take nothing out But a soul free for ringing the angels' sweet tune. Blessed be Nothing!

For the National Era. AN EXAMINATION OF THE MOSAIC LAWS

OF SERVITUDE. BY WILLIAM JAY.

[CONCLUDED.] There is in our English and other versions of the Bible a very important pro-slavery perver-sion connected with the condition of strangers n Israel, and which we have purposely forborne to notice till after that condition had been ex-

In the passage we have quoted from Leviticus, respecting foreign servants, the 46th verse is as follows: "And ye shall take them as an ritance for your children after you, to in-t them for a possession, and they shall be your bondmen forever; but over your brethren, the children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigor.

reted only by its own grammatical construc-on, is, that the Jews were to take and hold foreign servants as hereditary slaves, and treat them accordingly, but that they should not

that is, with rigor.

Now, how can such an implied permission Now, now can such an impact permission to treat foreign servants with rigor, coupled with an express prohibition to treat Hebrew servants in the same manner, be reconciled with the various laws and declarations we have quoted, securing the stranger from oppression, making him equal with the Jew before the law, and requiring the latter to love him as himself? The attempt would be vain, the contradiction is palpable, and therefore the inference is false. The inference arises from three circumstances: first, the gratuitous application of the term bond men to foreign servants, connected with expressions conveying the idea of hereditary slavery secondly, the mention of these bondmen in the same verse with "your brethren of the children of Israel;" and, thirdly, the use of the word but, expressing exception and contrast, giving to the sentence the meaning, "you must not treat your Hebrew servants, who are your brethren, with rigor, like these foreign bond-

ohapters into verses is of no authority, having been made only about 150 years before the present English version. The 46th verse ought to have terminated with the sentence, "they shall be your bondmen forever," because these words conclude the whole law respecting foreign servants; not a syllable on the subject being found in any subsequent part of the Pentateuch. The remaining clause is the commencement of a new law, and ought to have been the beginning of a new verse, being totally disconnected with the regulations respecting foreigns servants. Having dismissed those regulations, Moses proceeds to lay down the gulations, Moses proceeds to lay down the w respecting the redemption of Hebrew ser-ints in the employment of a foreigner, and its in connection with the law of the Jubilee. this in connection with the law of the Jubilee. To this new law about redemption, the words "But over your brethren the children of Israel

"But over your brethren the children of locally ye shall not rule one over another with rigor," are merely a preemble. If this be so, it may be asked, why use the word but, expressing to what was asserted or

ted as the Most Holy Pince or * For June, 1833.

Oracis, and called by St Paul the Holiest. The walls, coiling, and floor, were plated with gold. On the golden valls were southured cherry thin and pain free. In this room stood two changes of the denominated at third. Naw, let it be observed that it is neither the theft, nor the library thin and pain free. In this room stood two changes of the relation with gold, and beneath their expanded with gold and beneath their expanded with gold, and beneath their expanded with gold and beneath the part of the same placed the same placed the same placed the same placed the same proceeded committee and the placed on the gibbet.

The severe follows the conversion of a being made after his image into an article of the very looking the door into the apartment. Hence, Gold was said to dwell between the ordination, but why, it may be asked in the same placed the same beneful and the proceeded committenation of the abstraction. Not are avoid gibben the scheman ber, and there are the denominated the missing that the bear in the control of the same placed the same placed the missing the proceeded committed the missing that the same placed the missing that they are freemen, what they are freemen, what they are freemen, whether the same placed the which as we learn from St. Paul, was a type of the Heavenly presence, no human being ever entered except the High Priest, and he only on the 10th day of the 7th month in each year. After various scarifices, and the significant rite of letting loose the scape goat, the High Priest entered the Most Holy Place, bearing sweet meense and blood. When the smoke of the incense had ascended, mingling with the Shekinah, he sprinkled the blood, not on an altar, but on the wave year recogning that morel

but on the MERCY SEAT covering that moral law which had been and would be broken by every child of Adam.

It is not difficult to see, in this rite, a symbolical presentation to the Father of the blood of Christ, as an accepted atonement for the sins, not of the Jewish people, but of the whole world, while the cloud of sweet incense represents the intercession of the Redeemer. The day on which the blood was thus sprinkled on the mercy seat was termed "the day of atonement." It was observed as "a Sabbath of rest," and the STRANGER as well as the Jew was required to abstain from labor; showing, that al-though not of the seed of Abraham, he was inted in the mysterious rite.

Every fiftieth year, a new and wonderful importance was attached to this day of atone-

"And thou shalt number seven Sabbaths years unto thee, seven times seven years; and the space of the seven Sabbaths of years shall be unto the forty-nine years. Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound, on the tenth day of the seventh month; in the day of atonement, shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and PROCLAIM LIBERTY throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you, and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family."— Lev. xxv, 8, 9, 10.

This deliverance from servitude, this redemp-tion of the inheritance, this return of every man, Jew or proselyte, to the endearments and enjoyments of his own family, connected as they all were with the entrance of the High Priest before the Shekinah with the incense and blood of the atonement, are most affecting and significant types of the deliverance from the bondage of sin, and the purchase of an heavenly inheritance by the great High Preist of our profession, who by his own blood enterof our profession, who by his own blood entered once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us. Hence the evangelical prophet, fully instructed in the symbolical meaning of this institution, beholds in vision the coming Messiah, making the proclamation of the long-desired and expected Jubilee.

"The spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because the Lord hath anointed me to preach and tidings into the mack, he hath sent me

good tidings unto the meek, he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to PROCLAIM LIBERTY to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to PRO-CLAIM the acceptable year of the Lord."-Isaiah lxi, 1, 2.

Our blessed Lord publicly assumed the office which symbolical rites and the spirit of prophecy had thus long before assigned to him, by quoting the words of Isaiah, and then adding, before all the people, "This day is this Somittee fulfilled in your ears."—Luke iv, 21. the release from even the mild and gentle servitude authorized by the laws of Moses a type of the deliverance purchased by him for the children of men, dare to proclaim, in his name. his divine sanction of the terrible bondage of

the American slave!
In proving that there could be no Slavery in Israel, we have not heretofore cited the Jubilee emancipation, because the law limiting the al statute, declaring there shall be but one law for the Jew and the stranger, most effectually prevented any legal approach to chattel-hood. Had there been no Jubilee, there could still have been no authorized Slavery. The Jubilee, however, broke up all fraudulent or pretended contracts for labor, all coerced service, all infractions of personal liberty. The proclamation was couched in the most comchensive terms that language could supply. Liberty was proclaimed, not in certain cities or in certain tribes, but "throughout all your land." It was liberty, not to Jews, not to strangers, not to men, not to women, not to children, but "to all the inhabitants of the land;" to every human being that day living on the soil and within the jurisdiction of the wish Commonwealth. The proclamation was to be made with sound of trumpet "throughout

retained for more than six years, a proselyte might be held in service from one Jubilee to another, a term of fifty years. The supposition is utterly at variance with the whole tenor as is utterly at variance with the whole tenor and spirit of the laws respecting strangers, and in direct, palpable contradiction of the statute so often quoted, that there should be but one and the same law for Jew and stranger. The opinion that foreign servants were to serve from the time of their engagement till the Jubilee, no doubt arose from the fact that the law authorizing the employment of foreign servants is found in the same chapter with the institution of the Jubilee; and as nothing is there said of the six year term, it has been inferred that the term did not apply to such servants. But it so happens, that in the whole book of Leyitious, not an allusion is made to the six year term. The same chapter which contains Leviticus, not an allusion is made to the six year term. The same chapter which contains the institution of the Jubilee, contains also the law of redemption of Hebrew servants, and by which the wages to be paid back are to be computed from the day of redemption, up to the day of the Jubilee. Hence it might with equal justice be inferred that the Hebrew as well as the foreign servant was to serve till the Jubilee. We have already remarked, that the law of redemption is merely in this place aclaw of redemption is merely in this place ac-commodated to the Jubileo just instituted. If the six years contract overran the Jubilee, the time beyond was to be disregarded in estima-ting the amount of the redemption money.

MAN-STEALING. MAN STEALING.

The following law was announced at Sinai, by the voice of the Almighty, at the same time, and in connection with, the law of Hebrew servitude for six years:

"He that stealeth a MAN and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death."—Ex. xxi, 16.

compulsory service contrary to law. Many a man, free by law, is now toiling as a slave on Southern plantations. So in Israel, a poor friendless man might be seized and carried to a distance, and there forcibly held as a six years. servant under a pretended contract. As base money is often a subject of traffic among con-federates, so this poor man might be sold by the kidnapper to another as profligate as him-self, who might also hold him under the plea of a contract. Such was the only Slavery anticipated by the law of Moses; and to guard against it, certain death awaited the perpetrator when discovered—"HE SHALL SURELY BE PUT TO DEATH."

THE GIBEONITES. There is still a species of servitude, recognised by the laws of Moses, which remains to be ex-amined, and which has been frequently conounded with Slavery.
As early as the time of Abraham, the land

Canaan was promised to his descendants on account of the grievous abominations of its inhabitants, who were doomed by a divine decree to utter extermination. The threatened estruction, however, was delayed, "for the inquity of the Ammonites is not yet full."-Gen. illed up the measure of their guilt, and the Israelites were commissioned to put them all to the sword and to occupy their territory. The Gibeonites, a tribe of the Hivites, avoided the impending doom by persuading the Israelites, through fraud and falsehood, to enter into a treaty of amity with them. The plighted faith of the nation, although extorted by deceit, was these people, but a perpetual service was ex-acted of them. "Now, therefore," said Joshua them, "ye are cursed, and there shall none of you be freed from being bondmen (servants) and hewers of wood and drawers of water for the house of my God; and Joshua made them from that day hewers of wood and drawers of water for the congregation, and for the altar of the Lord, even unto this day, in the place which the Lord should choose."—Josh. ix, 23— Thus their lives were spared, and the com-

paratively light service was imposed on them f providing the fuel and water required in the Tabernacle and Temple worship. In all this it is impossible to discover a solitary feature of Slavery. Their wives and children were wholly free. No Gibeonite was required to labor or any individual, and, as far as cover, not a man was deprived of his estate, whether real or personal. Instead of being scattered and sifted through Israel by sale, gift, and devise, they lived together as a distinct community, discharging their hereditary service of bringing to the altar wood for sacrifices and water for ablutions. Too numerous to be all engaged in this work at a time, they were probably divided into detachments, and labored in rotation. We learn from I Chr. ix, 2, that these people had shared with the Jews the Bab-ylonian captivity; and Ezra tells us that 220 of them, under the name of Nethimins, (given They became proselytes, for Nehemiah informs us that, with the priests and Levites, they had separated themselves from the people of the land, unto the law of God.—Neh. x, 28. Their return from Babylon was, of course, voluntary, the Jews having no power of coercing their at-tendance; and we find that a particular part of Jerusalem was assigned for their residence.— Neh. iii, 26. It is surely in vain to cite those

erican Slavery. SOLOMON'S TRIBUTARIES IN JUDEA. The Israelites, in their conquest of Canaan, sinfully disobeyed the divine command to ex-terminate the guilty and doomed inhabitants. Many beside the Gibeonites were spared, and permitted to reside among the Jews, corrupting them by their profligate manners, and entici them by their profligate manners, and enticing them to idolatry. Solomon, we are told, levied on these people "a tribute of bond service."— I Kings ix, 21. The translators, true to their Slavery theory, choose to translate a tribute of labor, or a tax in labor, "bond service." The to individuals, but to the State. These people, we are told, were employed in building stone cities, public edifices, and the walls of Jerusa-lem. The 22d verse, following the announcement of the levy of bond service, is remarkable "But of the children of Israel did Solomon make no bondmen, but they were men of war and his servants." It is scarcely necessary to say, that the distinction here between bond men and servants, so marked, so palpable, is it is: "Of the children of Israel did Sol make no servants, but they were men of war and his servants." That is, of the children of and his servants. Int is, of the children of Israel did Solomon exact no compulsory labor, but they served him as soldiers, officers, &c. These tributaries were in number, (able-bodied men,) 153,600. From these Solomon drafted 30,000. These last were divided into three divisions of 10,000 each, and in the course of the being at work four months for the public, remaining their own masters at home the remainmaining their own masters at nome the remaining eight months. So that the tax amounted to four months' labor per year for one man out of five. If, as is probable, a new draft was made each year, the tribute would be about four months' labor for each man in five years. This certainly was not very "hard bondage,"
when regarded as a commutation of the sentence of death passed on them by their Maker.
This tribute of labor did not conflict with the

laws respecting strangers. These Canaanites were not resident foreigners, but natives of the soil, "whom the children of Israel were not able utterly to destroy." They are, indeed, once called "strangers," but in the sense of aliens to the Commonwealth of Israel, not in the to the Commonwealth of Isr sense of foreign proselytes.

ites were, however, authorized to exercise do-minion over a very wide territory—a permis-sion which their own sins and follies alone prevented them from embracing, except during a portion of Solomon's reign. Their rule was to extend "from the river of Egypt unto the great extend "from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates."—Gen. v, 18. "Eyery place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you, as I said unto Moses: From the wilderness and this Lebanon, even unto the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun, shall be your coast."—Josh. 1, 4. Solemon, we are told, "reigned over all kingdoms, from the river (Euphrates) unto the land of the Philistines, and unto the border of Egypt; they brought presents and served Solomon all the days of his life. For he had dominion over all the region on this side the river (Euphrates) from Tiphsah even to Azzah, over all the kings on this side the river."—I Kings iv, 21—24.

The inhabitants without the limits of Canaan

became members of the Jowish Commonwealth, "strangers in Israel," enjoying the protection of equal and just laws, or, remaining in their native country, they married the new occupants of the conquered cities, or the residents of such of the neighboring cities as submitted to pay tribute. In the memorable war with the Midianites, an exception was made to the general rule, and a portion of the women were put to death for the reason given in Num xxxi to death, for the reason given in Num. xxxi, 16. Thirty-two thousand young females, including children, were saved alive. What was to be done with them? They were orphans not one had a mother living—they were orpnans— and friendless. Were they sent to auction, and sold to the highest bidder, and their price paid into the treasury? The best disposition possible was made of them. They were dis-tributed among the people; that is, they were received into the families, both of those who had been engaged in the war, and those who had remained at home. Thirty-two of them were intrusted to the high priest, and fifty to the Levites. We have no farther particulars of them. Very many of them were mere infants. These were of course brought up to the knowledge of the true God. The others who were old enough to adopt a form of reli-gion, renounced idolatry, and embraced Juda-ism, or they were banished from Judea. As the law expressly contemplates the case of a

victor marrying his female captive, there can be little doubt that many of these captives be-came wives and mothers in Israel. These Midian females were advantageous to the families in which they were domesticated, in two ways: first, as domestics-and thus making by their labor a compensation for their main tenance; and, secondly, by the money re-ceived for them on their marriage. Fathers and guardians undeubtedly sold daughters and wards for wives. In other words, their consent was necessary to the marriage, and for consent they were accustomed to demand pay. But, throughout the Pentateuch, we have no hint of any man having been sold by another to a third party, with the single exception of Joseph; and he, instead of regarding his sale as a lawful business transaction, vehemently insisted that he had been stolen.—Gen. xl, 15.

JEWISH SLAVERY, HAD IT EXISTED, WOULD NOT HAVE WARRANTED ANY OTHER. The common argument in behalf of the lawfulness of American Slavery is, that the Jews were divinely authorized to hold slaves, and therefore that we may hold them. It has been the object of the preceding pages to show that the assertion from which the conclusion is drawn is wholly false. We will now reverse the argument, and contend that, even had the assertion been true, the conclusion would still

The Pro-Slavery argument has been put by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of South Carolina, in the mposing form of a syllogism, viz:

"Whatever the Holy God has expressly sanctioned, cannot be in itself sin. "God did expressly sanction Slavery among

the Hebrews.
"Therefore, Slavery cannot be in itself sin." point and force of the major proposition, and on which the conclusion rests, ie, that no act similar to that which God once sanctioned can ever after be sinful. To say that what God sanctions cannot, while he sanctions it, be in itself sin, is but a bald truism; and the major, thus expressed, would have no logical connection whatever with the conclusion Sin is disobedience to the known will of God, whether discovered by revelation, the light of reason, or the convictions of conscience. Now, the predicate of the position implies what is evidently false, that the will of God is the same in all ages, under every dispensation, and under all circumstances; and hence, that conduct which was once agreeable to his will can at no future period be in itself sin, if repeated. Let us apply this principle, and see where it

will lead us.

The Holy God did expressly sanction every Hebrew in putting to death his own wife or son, if guilty of idolatry. Would it be no sin in an American citizen to do the same? God authorized the Jews to make war on certain nations, and to put to the sword every male in every city that refused to capitulate. Would it have been lawful for the American army in Mexico to have observed the same divin rule? The Hebrews were required to offer bulls and rams in atonement for their sins.

May we do the same? But if what the
Holy God once sanctioned can never after be
sinful, surely what he has once forbidden can
never after be lawful. Now, God expressly prohibited the Jews to eat an oyster, to yoke together an ass and an ox, to sow diverse seeds linen and woollen thread in the same web. Is it therefore sinful in us to do any of these things? God sanctioned polygamy and di-vorce, and the putting to death of a man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath. Of all the various practices and institutions under the Mosaic dispensation which are inconsistent with the spirit and precepts of Christianity, is human bondage the only one that can now vindicated by the South Carolina syllogism? one that can now h

The Judge of all the earth will do right. To Him alone vengeance belongeth. It was righteous in Him to make the Israelites the executors of his wrath against the Canaanites; and had he condemned these people to Slavery instead of death, the sentence would have been equally righteous. It is alleged that God did select and point out to the Habrary people whom they might hold as slaves. If this be so, the selection was made by a Being infinite in wisdom, justice, goodness, and power, and the title of the Hebrews to their slaves was as perfect as the gift of the Divine Creator could make it.

to the Commonwealth of Israel, not in the sense of foreign proselytes.

FOREIGN TRIBUTARIES.

The land of Canaan, which was promised to the Hebrews for their exclusive occupancy, after exterminating its guilty inhabitants, was of very limited extent, not exceeding one-third of the area of the State of New York. The Israel-

nies," American Slavery!

Neither Dr. Fuller nor any of his fellow-champions of human bondage attempt to explain the evangelical modus operandi of robbing an innocent fellow man of all his rights, civil and religious, and reducing him to what Aristotle calls "a living machine." The Hebrews, it would seem, had no difficulty on this point. They were divinely instructed how and where, and of whom, they were to get their slaves. But who is to exercise for us this high attribute of Deity? Who, for instance, selected the men held as claves by the Rev. Dr. Fuller? He held them by authority derived from the Legislature of South Carolina, and, of course, by a very different title from that which he by a very different title from that which he claims for the Hebrews to their slaves. Now, God never did sanction, nor does the Rev. Doctor affirm that he did, the various modes of manufacturing slaves out of freemen, practiced by our American legislators. By the law of Dr. Fuller's own State, a mariner from any part of the globe, beving a black skin and outly have sustained a port of the State area. the globe, having a black skin and ir, entering a port of the State, even stress of weather, is to be immediately ed, and kept in jail till the departure sasel; and then if he, or some one for a not defray the expense of his immet, he is converted into a slave by beat auction to the highest bidder. So, takes if a manuscript alarge energy

The view we have now taken of Hebrew domestic servitude, presents it as a peculiar and most extraordinary system. Embracing both natives and foreigners, it conferred on all equal privileges, and exacted from all-equal conformity to the established religion. As a system, its extreme mildness, wisdom, and wonderful beneficence, excite our amazement and our admiration. Such a system was never devised nor adopted by human pride and selfishness. No institution so immediately adapted to elevate the character and promote the comfort, happiness, and moralily, of the poor and friendless, was, before or since, incorporated into the frame of civilized society.

As a general rule, the relation of master and servant was indissoluble for the period of six years. This tended to protect both from many of the evils resulting from hasty, passionate separations. The servant was secured

IMPORTANT BISCOVER 1:

As a general rule, the relation of master and servant was indissoluble for the period of six years. This tended to protect both from many of the evils resulting from hasty, passionate separations. The servant was secured against the loss of his place for trivial faults, or through the caprices and ill-humor of his employer, as well as through his own reckless love of change. The master, on the other hand, was relieved from the inconvenience of being unexpectedly abandoned by his servants, while his inability to dismiss them encouraged on his part a forbearing deportment, and a desire to cultivate their good will. The permanent nature of the relation naturally excited mutual kindness, and a feeling of common interest. The servants were all family servants, and in a far more literal sense than in any other age or country. This system, moreover, secured the servant a safe and peaceful refuge amid the infirmities of declining years. In the bosom of the family is which the decrease of the period of six years. His passing the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchities, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchities, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchities, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchities, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchities, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchities, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchities, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchities, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchities, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchities, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, In the cure of Coughs, C infirmities of declining years. In the bosom of the family in which he had served when in health and strength, he found a resting-place in age and decrepitude. The friendless, desti-tute female, if once employed in the family, was certain of an abode and maintenance for six years; and might, if she pleased, on the expiration of the term, continue in its service. It is scarcely possible for us, accustomed as we are to the refinements and distinctions of different influence on the feelings, affections, and comforts, of the poor and humble, of that cold and distant and reserved intercourse with their employers, exacted by pride, wealth, and rank; and of that easy, friendly intimacy between master and servant, encouraged by the Jewish laws. The long and thorough domes-tication of the Hebrew servant, his participation in all religious rites, his presence with his master and family in the great feasts, his frequent journeys to Jerusalem, and his mingling for weeks in the vast and joyous multitudes there assembled at the three festivals, all seem

there assembled at the three festivals, all seem to unite in raising him from the condition of a servant to that of a companion.

It is painfully startling to turn suddenly from the contemplation of the highly-favored Hebrew servant, to that of the American slave—a vendible beast of burden. Had we found in the Word of God the figure and type of human chattalhood bearing the impress of of human chattelhood, bearing the impress of Divine approval, the discovery would have proved a more formidable objection to the truth proved a more formidable objection to the truth of Revelation, than any ever raised by the combined ingenuity and malignity of infidelity. But, blessed be God, the volume of Inspiration contains no warrant to the rich and strong to rob, to oppress, to degrade, to keep in ignorance, tary service, which for equity and benevolence is unparalleled by any ever practiced before or since. The system of Hebrew servitude is one of the strongest testimonies borne by the Bible to its own divine origin, since no human art could have contrived so perfect an illustration of the attributes claimed by its author—the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness—justice and mercy are the habitation of his throne, mercy and truth go before his face-which deliveret the poor from him that is too strong for him—who executeth judgment for all that are oppressed—a swift witness against all who oppress the hireling in his wages—I am the Lord God, which exercise loving kindness and judgment and righteousness on the earth, for these things I delight, saith the Lord.

For the National Era. ADAMS COUNTY (OHIO) BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at Manchester, October 26th, 1853, by the Adams County Bible Society of Ohio, and ordered to be forwarded to the editor of the

National Era for publication.

Whereas the managers of the American Bible Society have sent the editor of the New York Observer to represent the Bible Cause of this country on the platform of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and whereas the said editor is known to be extremely pro-slavery and whereas American Slavery, which he fa vors, disregards the universally conceded truth, that the Bible is designed for man, and for the redemption of all men; and whereas these managers chose this editor with his known views upon this subject, and thereby gave room for men to suspicion their sincerity in the Bible Cause: Therefore,
1. Resolved, That we seriously disapprove of

the conduct of these maragers in sending this man, and we would respectfully ask that there be not a recurrence of this kind in the future.

2. Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the editors of the National Era, New York Evangelist, and Christian Press, for publication, and also one to the managers of the Society. By order of the Adams County Bible Society

W. H. Andrews, President. of Ohio. A. THOMPSON, Clerk p. t.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, WASHINGTON, D. C. have now ready for delivery MANUEL PEREIRA; THE SOVEREIGN RULE OF SOUTH CABOLINA.

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The above work is a delineation of the scenes and incidents connected with the imprisonment, in 1862, of Manuel Pereira, steward of the British brig Janson, in the jail of Charleston, S. C.

The following notice of this work is copied from the National Era of February 17:

"The above is the title of a work now in press, founded upon that infamous statute of South Carolina, by which her citizens claim a right to imprison colored scamen, of all nations, and even those cast upon their shores in distress. We have perused the book in advance of its publication, and find that it gives a lifelike picture of Pereira, the vessel in which he sailed the storms she encountered, and her wrecked condition when brought into the port of Charleston, S. C.; to gether with the imprisonment of Pereira, several seamen belonging to the New England States, and two French seamen; the prison regimen, character of the Charleston police, and the mendacity of certain officials, who make the law a medium of peculation. The work is replete with incidents of Southern life and character, pointing Southerners to the things that call for correction at their own hands, with a force that cannot be mistaken. The work is written by one who has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the South, and cannot fail to interest alike the general reader, commercial man, and philanthropist."

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THE publication of QUAKERDOM. publication of a series of new Poems

THE publication of a series of new Poems, under this title, will commence in the December number of the Knickerbocker Magazine.

These Poems are intended to commemorate the heroism of the "Early Quakers," and are from a pen thoroughly conversant with the Philosophy and History of that People.

The first will be "The Execution of Mary Dyer," at Boston, June 1st, 1659.

An extra edition of the Magazine will be issued, but Agenta and Periodical Dealers should send in their orders early, to insure a supply. Nov. 10—3t IMPORTANT DISCOVERY:

THE subscriber is now publishing a Splendid Steel
Engraving of the Lord's Prayer, which is meeting with a large sale. The business offers rare inducements to active and energetic men. as there is no competition, and pays a profit of 100 per cent. A small cash capital only required. Apply, by letter or otherwise, to GEORGE W. FRANK,
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Among the many testimonials which the publisher has received in its favor, he subjoins the following from the Rev. J. C. Lord, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y.:

"I have examined the beautiful steel plate engraving of the Lord's Prayer, and think it superior to anything I have ever seen, and well worthy the patronage of the Christian public.

J. C. LORD."

Oct. 13.

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I OFFER for sale upwards of thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold the past year for five dollars a-piece, and the whole comprising so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of the articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars per day; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of the articles, no young man of energy and ability car fail to make money. Address B. BOWMAN, Boston, Mass., enclosing one dollar, and the whole number of Receipts will be forwarded by mail. No letter taken from the office unless propaid.

June 16.

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FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about five miles from Washington, D.C., in Prince George's county, Md. It contains 178½ acros, more than 30 of which is a fine alluvial meadow, preducing a ton and a half of hay to the acre, but which under improved cultivation would produce at least two tons. Hay sells in the Washington market at from \$15 to \$30 per ton. About four acres of the place is tons. Hay sells in the Washington market at from \$15 to \$30 per ton. About four acres of the place is a marsh, covered with several feet in thickness of black earth, the result of decayed vegetation, which properly composted, is a source from which the upland may be enriched at a reasonable cost. About 60 acres of the farm is woodland—growth principally oak and chestnut. The land, except the meadow, is undulating, and affords many beautiful sites for building. There are many springs of excellent water on the place, and it is noted for its healthfulness. The soil of the greater part of the upland is a sandy loam, underlaid by clay—in some places, clay predominating. About 75 acres could be divided into small gardoning farms, giving nearly an equal quantity of wood and arable land to each. There is an orchard of 150 peach trees and 60 apple trees on the place, all bearing. The farm is well fenced. The buildings are—a log houso of four rooms, with a frame addition of three rooms, a meat-house of sun-dried brick, a log kitchen separate from the dwelling; a corn-house, stable, carriage-house, &c. There is a stream of water running through the place, with sufficient water and fall for a small mill. Price, \$50 per acre. Terms—one-third cash; a long credit for the residue, if desired; or, it would be exchanged for real estate in the city of Washington. Address MARTIN BUELL, Washington, D. C. Fifty acres, about half of which is woodland, and which could be divided into three gardening farms, with woodland and a beautiful building site to each.

which could be divided into three gardening farms, with woodland and a beautiful building site to each, would be sold separately. Or, if preferred, I will sell the other part of the farm, on which are the buildings, orchard, and meadow, which cannot be conveniently divided.

M. B.

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to our climate.
Nothing has called louder for the carnest inquiry
of medical men, than the alarming prevalence and
fatality of aconsymptics completions.

fections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate.

Nothing has called louder for the earnest inquiry of medical men, than the alarming prevalence and fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class of diseases had more of their investigation and care. But as yet no adequate remedy had been provided, on which the public could depend for protection from attacks upon the respiratory organs, until the introduction of the CHERRY PECTORAL. This article is the product of a long, laborious, and I believe successful endeavor to furnish the community with such a remedy. Of this last statement the American people are now themselves prepared to judge, and I appeal with confidence to their decision. If there is any dependence to be placed in what men of every class and station certify it has done for them; if we can treat our own senses, when we see dangerous affections of the throat and lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, who make it their business to know; in short, if there is any reliance on anything, then is tirrefatably proven that this medicine does relieve and does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all others that are known to mankind. If this be true, it cannot be too ffeely published, nor be too widely known. The afflicted should know it. A remedy that cures is priceless to them. Parents should know it; for health can be priced to no one. Not only should it be circulated here, but everywhere—not only in this country, but in all countries. How faithfully we have acted on this conviction, is shown in the fact that already this article has made the circle of the globe. The sun never sets on its limits. No continent is without it, and but few peoples. Although not in so general use in other nations as in this, it is employed by the more intelligent in almost all civilised countries. It is extensively employed in both Americas—in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the far off islands of the sea. Life is as dear to its

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June 30.

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